DIAMOND FROM THE SKY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 184 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investments, etc., is entrusted to an

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		
Chandbali		
Liaoyang		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiebling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboards, screens, drawing room sofas and chairs, very rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich vases, corner cabinets, rich Persian and English carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, cloth and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich engravings and oil paintings, China matting, meatsafes, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Knake, aluminium utensils large lot of country coal in bags, wire fencing incubator, fowl houses, rich fowls, provision, Jost fan, about 50 bales hay, etc., etc. The property of G. H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., M.E., Bart.-at-Law, Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Ry., (President, Bandra Municipality).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, GOA STREET, FORT.

Suit No. 1100 of 1916.

Nazerally Samsoodin and another ...Plaintiffs

Vs.

The Advocate-General ..... Defendant.

Under instructions of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Nazerally Samsoodin and Damodardas Hargowan, the Executors of the last Will and Testament and the Codicil thereto of Abdul Kadar, Mulla Ebrahimji, deceased and in pursuance of directions given in the above suit by the Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of November, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises at Goa Street, Mody Bay on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in Goa Street within the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 428 6/9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 22/8480 and New Survey Nos. 8480 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2743, Street No. 3 and bounded on the North by Goa Street, on the South by land leased to Assur Virji on the East by the land partly leased to Hari Dharamsey and partly by land leased to Odhavji Karamchand and on the West partly by land leased to Vallabhdas Jairam and partly by land leased to Girdhar Jadhavji and partly by land leased to Assur Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the plaintiffs' solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.,

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAROWNERS AND MOTOR CAR DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES OF SARDAR MAKE, RECENTLY LANDED BY STEAMER.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, the undermentioned tyres and tubes of superior quality of Sardar make recently landed by steamer:

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

4 tyres (grooved) size 750x85.
8 tyres (grooved) size 760x90.
8 tyres (grooved) size 760x100.
8 tyres (grooved) size 810x90.
8 tyres (grooved) size 810x100.
8 tyres (grooved) size 815x105.
2 tyres (grooved) size 880x120.
4 tubes size 750x85.
8 tubes size 760x90.
8 tubes size 760x100.
8 tubes size 810x90.
8 tubes 810x100.
8 tubes size 815x105.
2 tubes size 880x120.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES.

Auction sale of 4 really high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron, "tosh" safes, fitted with "Tosh special 8 lever locks" and voucher and secret drawers entirely suitable for offices.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Tosh and Co., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms their well-known (Brand New) safes, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron "tosh" safes fitted with "Tosh special 8 lever locks" and secret advanced sovereign box and voucher drawentirely suitable for offices.

1 iron safe 42 by 25 by 24.
1 iron safe 36 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 26 by 21 by 18.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO Ex. S. S. "INDIA" LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th and SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared, and unreleased cargo of the above vessel.

69 cases glassware; 100 cases mineral water; 1 case advertising matter; 12 cases German silver sheets; 400 cases enameled ware, 2 cases broaches; 3 cases lamps; 2 cases petrol stoves; 4 cases accordeons; 5 caes soap; 100 cases clocks; 300 cases cigar and cigarette paper; 55 cases paraffin wax; 130 cases glass beads; 10 bales brooms; 30 casks red ochre; 10 cases wine and advertising matter; 115 bales; Turkey red yarn.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd August, 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.

Telephone No 3953.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale". Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 5.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY (7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRIC CLASS, English Mathematics for Boys and Girls. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, No. 4. 9170

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st ultimo at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

WANTED

WANTED—By an energetic graduate with History and Economics (Honours) EMPLOYMENT as a TUTOR or COMPANION. Please apply to Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9176

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

TO COTTON MILLS.—WANTED—One CYLINDER DRYING or FINISHING MACHINE, any width, complete with any number of cylinders. If starch mangle be also supplied: it should have two cotton bowls and one brass bowl complete with starch. Write to box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9179

WANTED

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT for the sale of the Cigarettes. For terms see personally or communicate to the MANAGER, the BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING Co., D'Montee Street, Bandra. 9185

WANTED—A big lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. gauge. Must be in good condition. Please apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9134

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES FOR SALE—In Bangalore and Whitefield. Excellent climate lonely fruit trees, splendid investment. Whitefield is a health resort. Apply P. H. CRAMER, 20, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 9125

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 9175

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY, 4th August to THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1917.

The remaining dates of the Poona Racing Season will remain as already published.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 28th July, 1917.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 20th day of July, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
9169 Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a public holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st August, 1917. 9181

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION IN DICTATION will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, on MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, 1917, for appointments of Non-Indians as General Service Probationers and of Indians and Women (European or Anglo-Indian) as Local Service Probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII Standard of an European School or VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School, and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, in the case of candidates who wish to be examined at Bombay, and to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Central Telegraph Office, in the case of those who wish to be examined at Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, respectively, and should reech these Officials not later than Wednesday evening, the 8th August, 1917. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under-training in a Training Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the finial examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 9120

Always at your Service.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BOMONJI RUSTOMJEE CONTRACTOR and RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsis have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims if any of which no notice shall have been so received and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the tenements and buildings thereon situate on the Port Trust Mody Bay Estate, containing by admeasurement 414 2/9 square yards and bounded on the North by the Carwar Street on the South by the property formerly belonging to Messrs. Fraser & Co., and now to Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam or the East by the property of Pallonji Ruttonjee Contractor and on the West by the land formerly in occupation of the Trustees of the Port Trust and now in occupation of Odhavji Karamchand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2726 (1) Street Nos. 55, and 57.

Dated the 1st day of August, 1917.

PAYNE & Co.,
9182 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUNCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received and all such claims, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement 385 7/9 square yards and bounded on the North by Carwar Street, on the South by the property belonging to Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam, on the East by a vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described and on the West by the property of Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and Ruttonji Rustomji Contractor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Municipal Assessor under A Ward No. 2726 (2) Street Nos. 59, 61, 63.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land containing by admeasurement 85 8/9 square yards situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, and bounded on the North by Carwar Street, on the South and East by the property formerly belonging to Messrs. Fraser and Coy., and now to Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam and on the West by the property hereinabove first described and which property is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1917.

PAYNE & Co.,
9183 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALAJI PANDURANG, has contracted to sell to our client, Tha DEVIDAS TRICUMDAS the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dhuswadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, New No. 129, Old Survey No. 420, and New Survey No. 279 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 4365 Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Narbadabai and partly by Dhuswadi aforesaid on or towards the South by the Oart of Vasudeo Vishwanathji Zaoba on or towards the East by the Oart of Vurjivandas Madhavdas and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Balkrishna Luxmonji Godbole and now of Wasudeo Ramchandra Manker and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of August 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
9186. Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for one week only
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON
THE CIRCUS OF DEATH
6000 feet 5 reels.
Produced by Armando Vay of Milan.
Featuring Miss Evelyn, acrobatic girl.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WORD IN SENSATIONALISM
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
Thrice Nightly :—7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Latest London Success
"THEODORE & CO."
Still Crowding the London Gaiety.
Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
Saturday 4th at 9-30,
Sunday 5th at 6 p. m. Half Price Matinee.
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
Monday 6th, Tuesday 7th, Wednesday 8th at 9-30 p. m.
The Phenomenal Alhembra Revue
"THE RING BOYS ARE HERE"
For the first time in Bombay
Thursday and Friday 9th & 10th Ang. at 9-30
The World's Record Breaker
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Saturday 11th, Sunday 12th at 9-30
The Dainty Musical Comedy
"TINA"
Half price Matinee at 6 p. m. see Papers on Friday 10th.
PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY: 6-30; 8-30 & 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT
"WHO'S GUILTY"?
Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM
"The Goad of Jealousy"
Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!
"The Shadow of Guilt"
ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
An Interesting Scientific Film.
DANCING
Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.
WIFFLES BUYS A PERISCOPE.
NEXT WEEK:
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES."

COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
"THE PURPLE MASK."
16 EPISODES. 32 REELS.
FEATURING
FRANCIS FORD AND GRACE CUNARD
AT
NEW ALEXADRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT! The CINEMA HOUSE at 6-30 p.m.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
Pathe presents the Greatest success in contemporary Drama
"MATER DOLOROSA"
For acting, staging and Scenic effects Mater Dolorosa has never been equalled.
A Magnificent story of Maternal Love. A Film that will live in your memory.
The highest perfection of Picture making has been reached in this film.
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, & 4.

THE GREATEST SECRET
IS THAT WE HAVE TO HAND
"THE GREAT SECRET"
THE SERIAL PRODIGIOUS
The serial that will keep your excitement at fever heat! . .
WE OPEN
"THE GREAT SECRET"
SENSATIONAL OF THE SERIALS,
ON
SATURDAY 4th AUGUST 1917.
WATCH FOR OUR ADVT. ON SATURDAY

OLYMPIA
"THE WELL-KNOWN SERIAL HOUSE." (WHAT THE PRESS HAS SAID ABOUT US)
SANDHURST ROAD, (WEST.)

WHO? WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

Is the Mysterious somebody "that baffles the shrewd detectives?

Who was the "Raffles" that purloined the Pearl Necklace? Why was it stolen and then so mysteriously returned? Why was behind the peculiar second disappearance of the gems? You can see it all on the 4th August at ELDORADO Cinema in the Purple Mask with the the two Greatest Serial Stars on earth—Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

Was the dark and sinster shadow pursuing the "Purple Mask"? Why did it pursue so relentlessly? What was the object of the pursuit? Why did the "Purple Mask" operate so cautiously? All these questions fully explained on the 4th August at ELDORADO Cinema you will see one of the most remarkable Cast of Characters ever exploided any Serial headed by the two greatest Serial Stars on earth—Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

When a beautiful, refined and cultured girl is suspetted by a keen detective of a number of jewel robberies—When a woman is followed by detectives to the underground dens of Paris and her supposed capture reveals that she has a double—When both characters wear "The Purple Mask" that successfully hides their identity—then you are getting deep into the plot and thrilling mystery of the Marvelious Serial—The Purple Mask. Commencing on the 4th August at ELDORADO Cinema, in which the greatest work is being done by Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

WHERE?
AT
ELDORADO
Commencing Sat. 4th August.

The man, who planned the greatest Serial Film the world has ever produced—
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
was assuredly a genius. The whole photo-play is an achievement that as a combination of beauty and excellence has no equal. It has the very essence of romance, wonderful "Setting" throughout, a happy plot, causing the spectators to straightaway fall in love with each of the chief characters.
AT TH
WEST EN
New Churn
TIME AND PRICE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night

MLLE. ROBINNE

of the Comedie Francaise

IN

A 4-Part S. C. A. G. L. Drama.

"THE PREY"

including an all-star cast.

A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.

ALSO

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

BRETONES HEAD DRESSES

Coloured. Interesting.

LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR

One of Luke's best comics.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

Terrific Success of our New Artistes!

UNANIMOUS VERDICT

The

BIGGEST BRIGHTEST BEST

Attraction of the year!

AT POPULAR PRICES

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE.

EDWARDES AT *10*

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

presents

THE WORLD-FAMOUS NOVELTY ACT

Frolics in Frogland

ZEEO

The only Lady Frog

assisted by

ZAIDA AND QUEENIE

LA PETIT

ZILLA

The Prince of Paulonims

IN SONGS AND DANCES

A bright Australian Star

with a Voice

XAIDA STELLA

AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY

AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY

By Persmission of

MISS VESTA TILLEY, LONDON

QUEENIE LLOYD

THE CUTE KID

The

MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS

in a

SWEET MUSICAL ACT

THE ABOVE REFINED ENTERTAINMENT

will be intercepted

BY PATHE'S DETECTIVE DRAMA:

[illegible]INTER

[illegible]d

[illegible]G COMEDY

[illegible]MENT

[illegible]m that des-

[illegible]n entirely

[illegible] reputa-

[illegible]mand

[illegible]CES

[illegible]1,

[illegible]NIGHT

[illegible]AT 10

[illegible] GAIETY

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

7-0—8-45—10-15.

EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ITALA-FILM

PRESENTS

TIGRE-REALE

ROYAL TIGRESS 7.000—ject—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.

featuring

ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS

PINA-MENICHELL

Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.

Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay, Richest Costumes, and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.

One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakhs Building ablaze.

DON'T FORGET

PINA-MENICHELLI

Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare taient of expression. She is absolute the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.

NOTICE.—For the convience of our Patrons we have arranged an extra class, *i. e.*, RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF HIGHLY POPULAR PROGRAMME.

A FEAST OF MELODRAMA:

The Exciting 5-reel film:

"THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN"

A splendid 5-reel drama in which a woman-vampire ruins a millionaire financially, but cannot rob him of his sweetheart. She fails to secure the love of the millionaire and sells her soul to the Devil.

"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA"

Achilles is a martyr to dyspepsia, and his sweetheart tries to win his love with tempting dishes, but would have gained his hatred instead, if Cupid had not stepped in and cured him.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

The secret

VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floor Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperæmia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100
„ „ Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	19.65
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50 Unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 23.86—10; Jan. 23.56—33; Mar. 23.60—40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Prices fixed for to-day.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's opening price	
July-Aug.	17.70	Unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	17.37	
Sept.-Oct.	17.07	
Oct.-Nov.	16.85	
Nov.-Dec.	16.25	
Dec.-Jan.	16.10	
Jan.-Feb.	16.00	
Feb.-Mar.	15.91	
Mar.-Apl.	15.82	
April-May	15.74	
May-June	15.66	
June-July	15.58	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day:

Liverpool Aug. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.-Nov.	28.60 —50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.40	Unchgd.
„ „ Fully Good	15.65	
„ „ Fine	16.90	
No 1 Oomra Good	16.90	
„ „ Fully Good	17.15	
„ „ Fine	17.40	
M. G. Broach Good	18.24	
„ „ Fully Good	18.42	
„ „ Fine	18.66	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 1st.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
33,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta		85,67,000
43,77,000 „ „ to Bombay		
8,70,000 „ „ to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32.	
„ Bombay		
Min Rate Received Calcutta	44% above that rate in full	
Bombay		

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
99,000 were allotted to Calcutta		4,32,000
3,36,000 „ „ to Bombay		
Nil „ „ to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta"	at 1/4 1/4.	
„ Bombay		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	44% above that rate in full.	
Bombay		
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale		Rs. 90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week		90,00,000

PERIODICAL MARKETS.

New York. Aug 1st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	10 000
„ „ to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand Bills	4,75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	75 5/8

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop estimates that the average condition of the Crop is 70.3 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Supplies. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	55½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs not official	27.44

London, Aug. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	40 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Chiefly Continental. Demand a Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
„ 7 day market loans	55½
Consols 2½%	45½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	67
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3%	27.44
Ex. On London at Paris Francs not official	

WAR LOANS.

London, July 31st.

5½% 1926—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£85
5% New	£94 1/2

London Aug. 1st.

5½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£85
5% New	£94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 31st

RAPESEED:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585
Toria Rapeseed June-July	595

LINSEED:

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Paid	600
Linseed small Aug. Sept. Paid	590
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Buyers	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£125½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Quiet	20
Fine White Java, C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Quiet	22/0

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Very Dull	2/5½

London, Aug 1st.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary June-July	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585
Toria Rapeseed June-July	595
Linseed Bombay ex-Ship small per ton July-Aug. Paid	600
Linseed Small Aug-Sept Prompt Paid	590

London, Aug 1st

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£125½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Quiet	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec Quiet	22/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept Value	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug Paid. Buyers	2 5½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug 1st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	67
„ „ Mutton Tallow	65
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

From the above it will be seen that the average condition of the crop given in the Bureau Report received this morning is 70.3 per cent this being exactly the same as last month. All private estimates of the condition previously received pointed to about 73 per cent, as the weather during July was favourable. The New York close of yesterday has not yet been received, but in the bazaar it is said that private cables gave New York about 70 points higher after the publication of the Bureau Report, but that later on the quotation was only 40 points higher.

To-day being Cocoanut Day the market is practically closed, but the Marwadi bazaar will be open later on for a short time. We give below the quotations of this morning, these rates being quoted on the supposition, that New York was 40 points higher.

QUOTATIONS 10 A.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	391
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	450
Good F. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	438
Good Sawgl. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	489
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt Sept.	490
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	484

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	Rs. 490
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	„ 471
„ Khandeish	..	„	„ 462
„ Muthia	..	„	„ 30
„ Bengal	..	„	„ 383
Fully Good Bengal	..	„	„ 369

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, [illegible] per cent discount having been abolished.

AVERAGE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP SINCE 1905.

Bombay. Aug 1

Seasons.	Upto 25th May.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th July.	Upto 25th Aug.	Upto 25th Sept.	Season's Average.
1905-06	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	74.5
1906-07	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	79.9
1907-08	79.6	72.9	75.0	72 7	67.7	71.6
1908-09	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	77.9
1909-10	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	69.9
1910-11	82.0	80.7	75.6	73.1	65.9	75.2
1911-12	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	81.8
1912-13	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	76.0
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.6	63.2	64.1	74.5
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	76.4
1915-16	80.0	83.3	75.3	69.2	60.8	73.1
1916-17	77.5	81.1	72.8	61.2	58.3	69.7
1917-18	69 5	70.3	70.3	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending July 31 throughout the Presidency proper except in the East Deccan and parts of the Karnatak where more rain is needed for sowing and for transplantation which are retarded. In other places agricultural operations are in full swing. Seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in some places in the Palanpur State and were suffering for want of moisture in the eastern parts of the Deccan. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Sind and the Panch Mahals. The prices of food-grains were generally steady.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated June 21st state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, shows an increase of £1,210,380, as compared with last week's return.

The American movements of gold have been rather heavy this week. Withdrawals to the extent of $10,193,000 have been announced, $5,700,000 of which was for Japan. On the other hand $13,000,000 were received in New York from Canada.

"Financial America" thus comments upon gold movements to Japan:—

"The fact that the United States Treasury Department is regulating the exports of gold to Japan is said to be a consequence of the granting of the $100,000,000 loan to Russia. Russia has been supplied with an immense amount of material by Japan and payment is now being made for a part of it through these exports of gold from the United States. Aside from this, the balance of trade with Japan is against this country, as we have been importing a large amount of goods from Japan since the war, that was formerly purchased from Germany—toys and a great many other cheap articles of manufacture, to say nothing of the more costly and substantial commodities, such as silks.

The single shipment yesterday was as large as in some recent weeks, although three times as much of the yellow metal was exported to Japan in one week a short time ago. On the entire movement gold to the amount of nearly $60,000,000 has been exported from this country to Japan."

The Balkan Agency announces that the entire gold reserve of Bulgaria has been deposited in the vaults of the Imperial Bank of Germany, in Berlin.

During the twelve months ending March 1917, the net import of gold into India amounted to 2,132,610 ounces, value say £8,320,000.

SILVER.

A further advance has taken place in the price of silver. The quotation remained at 39 1/16d. until the 18th instant, when, as a consequence of some general demand it rose 7/16d. to 39 1/2d. and after remaining at that figure for 3 days advanced further to 39 5/8d. This figure is a record price since October 1892.

We append statistics in ounces as to the Indian imports and exports of silver during the last three financial years:—

Net Import, Private Account,	1914-15	60,017,452;
	1915-16	35,629,913.
Net Export, Private Account,	1916-17	11,496,760.
Net Imports, Government Account,	1916-17	104,069,101.
Net Export, Government Account,	1914-15	4,251,329;
	1915-16	2,697,540.

The figures are of more than ordinary interest, revealing a remarkable reversal in the movements of silver on private account, by which a net influx of over 60 million ounces during the period 1914-15 has been turned into a net export of over 11 million ounces, a net difference of over 71 million ounces. This reduction is an emphatic rejoinder on the part of the Indian Bazaars to the advance of 50 per cent. which has taken place in the price of the metal.

Further it will be observed that there was a large net export on Government account in the first two periods, whilst in the last financial year there was a net import of over 104 million ounces on Government account. That is to say, the Indian Government imported within the last financial year an amount probably well in excess of half the World's production. When it is recalled that this huge import took place mainly in the latter portion of the year 1916-17, its extraordinary character is emphasized.

The following returns issued by the Indian Treasury, record on June 15th an increase of 43 lakhs in the holding of silver.

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

Notes in circulation, May 31, 8,831; June 7 8,851; June 15 8,903.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, May 31, 1,553; June 7, 1,492; June 15, 1,535.

Gold coin and bullion in India, May 31, 993; June 7, 942; June 15, 787.

Gold in England, May 31, 517; June 7, 517; June 15, 517.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,400 bars, as compared with 2,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 18th June 1917 consisted of about 20,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,200,000 dollars, as compared with about 22,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars on 9th June 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

June 15 39 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 16 39 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 18 39 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 19 39 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 20 39 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

June 21 39 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 39.375.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 9/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

PERSISTENCE OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Plague has visited several villages of Salsette and caused much havoc. I think the village that most suffered from the pestilence is Bhayandar. Not only Salsette but also the City and Island of Bombay has suffered much and the plague shows no abatement, which should have been the case by this time. Another feature this year of the disease is that the fatality has terribly increased. I mean to say that recoveries are very few; most of the people attacked die. Plague has, I think, lasted longer than was predicted by medical men and experts in the first year of its existence. Perhaps no medical science is able to check the disease; all experiments have failed to discover a specific cure. My object, Sir, in having recourse to your columns is to point out that during the earlier part of the existence and prevalence of the plague, great attempts were made to combat the disease, and, though the results were not commensurate with the expenditure of money and labour, yet it was productive of good. But now the Authorities seem to have relaxed their efforts. Whatever, it be, I would suggest for the consideration of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to study the plague returns of the city, to find whether or not fatal cases have increased, to inquire why the rate of mortality has increased, and to call for a report as to the measures which should be taken to check the increasing rate of mortality. The study of Returns for the past years will show whether or not the disease has become now more destructive.—Yours, etc.

SANITAS.

A serious riot between Natukottai Chettis and Maravars due to religious feud was averted by prompt police action at Kottur in the Pudukottai state. The Durbar had authorised the removal of a certain God from a temple in Kottur by the Chetties of another village and the Maravars resenting this commenced to riot. Armed police proceeded to the spot and after slight fracas the riot was quelled and the ringleader secured.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, August 2.)

It is notified that the Hon. Justice Sir Joseph John Heaton assumed charge of his office as Judge of the Bombay High Court on the 11th July, 1917, in the forenoon.

Captain A. S. Meek, Bombay Political Department, attached 81st Pioneers, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 2nd May, 1917.

Mr. B. M. Godbole, Acting Mamlatdar of the Sakri Taluka in the district of West Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is extended by two months.

Mr. M. R. Parakh, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted, with effect from the 5th March, 1917, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, was granted special privilege leave in advance for ten days from the 20th April, 1917.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Bombay, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 9th July, 1917, and until further orders.

Mr. E. P. White, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from the 7th July, 1917, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to one year.

Mr. G. V. Joshi, Mamlatdar of the Nandurbar Taluka in the district of West Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavalla, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to hold the temporary appointment of extra Deputy Registrar, is confirmed by Government.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. Fahey, Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. A. F. Chinoy, LL.B., Junior Judges' Clerk, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, to act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to act as Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Berthon, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Dharwar, vice the Rev. B. I. Morgan returning to duty in the Diocese of Travancore.

The Rev. C. P. W. Hatchell, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Chaplain of Byculla, vice the Rev. W. A. Sawtell.

The acting appointments made vice Rao Bahadur Vinayak Babaji Joshi, to be regarded as substantive *pro tempore*.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. S. S. Bilampalli, L.M. & S., 21st May, 1917.

Mr. B. R. Malkani, M.B., B.S., 22nd May, 1917.

Mr. M. J. Saldanha, M.B., B.S., 6th June, 1917.

Mr. J. V. Nazareth, M.B., B.S., 11th June, 1917.

Mr. Anant Dattatraya Sabnis, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

SANITATION AT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very good of Mr. Mountford, Acting Commissioner S.D. to come forward and open the eyes of the public to a fact which the worthy President of Matheran Hill Station Municipality, in his hot enthusiasm, had endavoured with his might, to keep under the rose. By hook or by crook the President wanted to introduce his dry earth closets at Matheran. I was one of those who deprecated the system from the very outset, both as regards its principle and its efficacy and wrote to that effect on behalf of my clients. But with what result? A plan for proposed outhouses of a client of mine was submitted on the 11th January, 1916. This, after a correspondence of a year and a half, both, with my firm and the attorneys of the client was returned not sanctioned on the 30th June 1917. In one of the letters to the attorneys the President writes "Your client and her architects have evidently not informed you that the Municipality have passed a Resolution condemning the present system of latrines and recommending the adoption of the new Bye-laws framed by the Sanitary Commissioner and this Resolution has gone upto the Commissioner for sanction. . . . You naturally think that this latrine would be as nasty and stinking as the old one. Such is not the case. It is a matter of surprise and regret to me to find you trying to teach a man of my standing and profession my work in "sanitation." I will not offer any comment on this but leave it to the sense of your readers, to form an opinion as to this officer's knowledge in sanitation and his administrative capacity.

The same was the fate of other plans submitted in May 1915. They were kept pending for full two years. In this case the President wrote for an interview with the owner on the site and actually impressed upon him that sanction to his proposal could only be obtained on his accepting his patent (dry earth) closets.

On the 18th of May, 1916, a notice was issued and forwarded with compliments to some, especially those who opposed his closets, that their privies are a nuisance and a danger to public health and required them to demolish the privies within one month under Section 107 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act and under Section 106 (1) of the same Act and to construct dry earth closets. This was followed by a reminder. When contested the President wrote "As you are going to contest the legality of my notice, the question will be answered in the Court of Law. . . . All that I am at present concerned with is that you turn your latrines into dry earth ones."

It is clear from the Commissioner's letter that he has not sanctioned these patent latrines and it is strange that without getting such sanction the Superintendent of Matheran has gone the length of trying to force his pet latrines upon owners of properties on the Hill.

Before I close let me thank the Commissioner S.D. for his courtesy in offering to receive further communications on the subject.—Yours, etc.

P. A. CHINOY.
Architect.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADVANCE.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY MISCALCULATIONS.

THE SIEGE OF KUT.

MEDICAL BREAKDOWN.

FAULTY INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

The Commission's findings as to the first abortive advance on Baghdad are as follows:—

The advance to Baghdad under the conditions existing in October, 1915, was an offensive movement based upon political and military miscalculations and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation. It resulted in the surrender of more than a division of our finest fighting troops, and the casualties incurred in the ineffective attempts to relieve Kut amounted to some 23,000 men. The loss of prestige associated with these military failures was less than might have been anticipated owing to the deep impression made throughout and beyond the localities where the combats occurred by the splendid fighting power of the British and Indian forces engaged.

Various authorities and high officials are connected with the sanction given to this untoward advance. Each and all, in our judgment, according to their relative and respective positions, must be made responsible for the errors in judgment to which they were parties and which formed the basis of their advice or orders.

The weightiest share of responsibility lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision to advance. The other persons reponsible were:—In India, the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) and the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Beauchamp Duff); in England, the Military Secretary of the India Office (Sir Edmund Barrow); the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain), and the War Committee of the Cabinet. We put these names in the order and sequence of responsibility. The expert advisers of the Government who were consulted also approved the advance and are responsible for their advice, but the papers submitted to us suggest that the approval of the naval and military experts was reluctant and was perhaps partly induced by a natural desire not to disappoint the hopes of advantage to the general situation which the Government entertained. It is, however, notable that the experts unanimously anticipated no difficulty in the advance on Baghdad, but only in holding it. We do not attach any share in the responsibility for the decision to advance to Baghdad to the Councils of the Secretary of State for India and of the Viceroy, as we have been unable to ascertain from the evidence laid before us that the advance to Baghdad was ever brought before them in such a manner as to allow them to give their personal advice and opinion upon it.

We have included the War Committee of the Cabinet and the Secretary of State for India amongst those upon whom responsibility for this misadventure rests. It is true that the War Committee and the Secretary of State acted upon the opinion of their expert military advisers, and that the Secretary of State only gave his assent to the advance after he had received an assurance from the General on the spot that he had an available force sufficient for his purpose. But so long as the system of responsible departmental administration exists in this country those who are political heads of departments in time of war, whether they be civilian or military, cannot be entirely immune from the consequences of their own action. They have the option and power of accepting or rejecting the advice of their expert subordinates. The acceptance by a chief of wrong advice from expert subordinates may be an extenuation of, but cannot secure complete immunity from, the responsibility for the evils which may ensue.

The Cabinet from the first laid down the principle, from which they never departed, that questions jointly involving civil and military policy should, in existing circumstances, only be decided by the Cabinet. This authority they exercised throughout, though at times they largely delegated their powers to the War Committee of the Cabinet.

KUT RELIEF OPERATIONS.

After full consideration, Sir John Nixon and General Townshend agreed that Kut should be held by General Townshend, and that his relief should be effected as quickly as possible with the reinforcements on the way from France and elsewhere. This decision received the assent both of Simla and Whitehall. The sick, wounded, and prisoners were evacuated and sent downstream to Basra. On December 6 the Cavalry Brigade left Kut, and on the 7th the Turkish investment of that place was complete.

In the words of the Commission, "the history of the attempts to relieve Kut is melancholy reading enough—a record of a prolonged struggle carried on with inadequate means under abnormal conditions of atrocious weather, and terminating in failure." Sir Fenton Aylmer, Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, was sent to take command of the relieving force.

The two divisions from France, the bulk of which were still on the high seas, were only gradually and in piecemeal fashion arriving at Basra. Owing to a misunderstanding units and their equipment had been embarked on different ships; in consequence they often arrived the one before the other, and time was needed for their proper reorganization before advancing. The equipment, especially in heavy artillery and high-explosive shells, was far below what was required for storming modern entrenchments. The available transport in Mesopotamia was not sufficient even to carry the men and ammunition to the front. At two critical periods in the operations there were as many as 10,000 and 12,000 men and a quantity of guns as Basra, which were sorely needed, and might have meant victory at the front, but could not be moved there. All the conditions pointed to the necessity of waiting till the new Army had been properly organized and its deficiencies made good. Unfortunately an early advance was considered necessary before reorganization was possible. During December General Townshend sent from Kut a number of telegrams in which he urged, as reasons for his immediate relief, the dangers of enemy reinforcements and of a determined onslaught by superior numbers, the impaired *moral* of his troops, heavy losses in British officers, anxiety as to ammunition, &c.

But it is noteworthy that throughout this month he never, except on December 5, put forward deficiency of supplies as a reason for accelerating his relief. On December 5 he wired, "I hope we can be relieved by a month; my rations for British troops are only one month." But a few days later he wired that he had rations sufficient to last till the beginning of February. Ultimately, it will be remembered, he found that with the utmost economy the food just lasted till the end of April! Neither General Nixon nor General Aylmer definitely asked General Townshend how long his supplies would permit him to hold out, and his failure to inform them as to this was one of the main factors in the hurried advance of the relieving force from 'Ali Gharbi on January 4, 1915.

The Turks had prepared a series of entrenched positions astride of the Tigris. They were driven from the first of these at Sheikh Saad on January 7-9, from the second at Wadi on January 13-14, but the exhausted troops, who had been fighting through continuous mud and rain, failed in an attempt to oust the enemy from their third position at Umm-el-Hannah a few days later. The casualties during these operations amounted to over 8,000 officers and men. A pause was imperative, and it was not till the beginning of March that the relieving force again advanced. On March 7 a night attack in the Dujailah Redoubt at Es Sinn failed, chiefly through miscalculation of the time required for the preliminary night march.

General Aylmer was then replaced by General Sir George Gorringe, who, after some preliminary successes, also failed with heavy losses in two attacks on April 9 and 22 to carry the position to which the Turks had retired at Sanna-i-yat. The heavy floods made all movements most difficult, and the men at times could not use their rifles, which were clogged with mud. After 16 days' continuous fighting, not only against the Turks but against the floods, all hope of relieving Kut had to be given up. The losses had exceeded 33 per cent., an dwere even greater in British officers, and the fighting efficiency of the force was seriously affected.

On April 29 Kut surrendered.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The Commission find that the main causes of the failure to relieve Kut were premature attacks, inadequate transport, and insufficient numerical superiority over a strongly entrenched enemy.

It should be added that after the fall of Kut the Expeditionary Force adopted a defensive *role*, and occupied the remainder of the year in consolidating their position and in improving river and land communications and supplies until time was ripe for begining the second and successful advance on Baghdad, which has recently been consummated.

THE SIEGE OF KUT.

The Commission do not deal at any length with the conditions in Kut during its siege, but they publish, as an appendix, an account of the seige by Colonel Hehir, Principal Medical Officer to the besieged force.

The Turks closed in on General Townshend on December 7, and at first their assaults were numerous and severe. But after three days' fighting about Christmas the enemy were repulsed with such heavy losses that no serious attempts to storm the town were made for the remainder of the siege. The real enemy was starvation, and this compelled the surrender of the place on April 29, 1916, after a most gallant and tenacious defence of 147 days.

The following extracts from Colonel Hehir's paper show the straits to which the garrison were reduced:—

"During the last month of the siege men at fatigues, such as trench-digging, after 10 minutes' work had to rest a while and go at it again; men on sentry-go would drop, down, those carrying loads would rest every few hundred yards; men availed themselves of every opportunity of lolling about or lying down. There were instances of Indians returning from trench duty in the evening seemingly with nothing the matter who laid down and were found dead in the morning—death due to starvation asthenia. Men in such a low state of vitality can stand little in the shape of illness—an attack of diarrhoea that they would have got rid of in a day or so at the beginning of the seige often ended fatally—all recuperative power had gone. At the end of the siege I doubt whether ther was a single person equal to a five-mile march, carrying has equipment. Personally, up to the middle of March I could make a complete inspection of the front-line trenches and fort (about five miles) in the morning; I had then to have it, and a the end of April while doing even half I had to rest on the way. Practically all officers were in the same condition of physical incapacity.

"The behaviour of the troops throught the siege was splendid. The default er's sheet of the British soldier was a *carte blanche*, and there was no grumbling; there was almost a complete absence of suicide and insanity."

The difficulties in rationing the Indian troops were much enhanced by caste prejudices as to food. For a long time many of them refused to eat horse or mule flesh. Had it not been for this, these animals could not only have been used as food for the men, but the grain they consumed could have been devoted to the same purpose. It is doubtful, however, if this would have done more than prolong the agony. The relieving force was not strong enough in artillery, high-explosive shells, and other appliances, without which attacks on modern entrenchments seem absolutely futile.

When the inevitable happened and the town surrendered a striking tribute was paid by the starving men to their commanders. Right up to the end of the siege General Townshend and his brigadiers retained the confidence and allegiance of their men. After the terms of surrender had been settled and the Generals were departing in a steam-boat as prisoners of war, their men formed up along the riverside and gave them a parting cheer as a proof of their unbroken loyalty.

EQUIPMENT AND COMMISSARIAT DEFICIENCIES.

Every General who appeared before the Commission agreed that the Mesopotamian Expedition was badly equipped. Sir Beauchamp Duff informed them that the Indian Army, which furnished the expedition, was organized only for semi-savage fighting, was not well found for an overseas expedition, to a large extent had second-rate equipment, and was "backward in every particular."

The unpreparedness of the Indian Army for its task in Mesopotamia was primarily due to a longstanding policy of economy and restriction of military preparation to the needs of frontier warfare, for which the Home and Indian Governments were, of course, responsible, and not Sir Beauchamp Duff and the General Staff at Simla. But the unpreparedness for overseas warfare was well known to the Indian military authorities, and when they undertook the management of an expedition which was the fight against Turkey supported by Germany, they ought immediately to have striven energetically to bring the equipment of the expedition up to the standard of modern warfare. The Indian Government were guilty of omissions in nearly every branch of military provision, with the exception of the commissariat, though even here the standard was low and the distribution of food uneven. Serious defects in military equipment, resulting in unnnecessary suffering and casualties amongst the troops were allowed to persist month after month during the first 14 months of the campaign, when the Indian Government were responsible for its management.

As regards heavy artillery, which India was not in a position to supply, the Indian military authorities did not, for at least a year, "appraise, anticipate, or represent to England" the needs of the Expedition. Meanwhile the troops in Mesopotamia had, without adequate preparation by heavy artillery, to attack across the open, and at the cost of heavy casualties, strongly fortified trenches with inferior and insufficient artillery. The advance against Ctesiphon was undertaken with only 18 field guns, and six horse-artillery guns; and the lack of proper artillery also contributed to the failure of the operations for the relief of Kut. There was also a deficiency in aeroplanes which, however, the War Office could not supply owing to more urgent demands from other theatres of the war.

There is a long list of other items of equipment such as wire-cutters, water-carts, tents, bombs, blankets, etc. deficiencies in which contributed largely to our heavy casualties and reverses. There was at one time a lack of summer clothing even for the patients in hospital, and in the bitter winter months troops had been sent from India in "shorts" and tropical clothing. The Commander-in-Chief originally intended to leave the provision of warm clothing for the troops to private charity, and only consented to undertake its provision after a protest by the Viceroy.

The Commission's finding on this part of their inquiry is:—

During the period for which the Indian Government were responsible, the commissariat of the expedition cannot be said to have been up to the standard of our Army in France, but there was no general breakdown. Discomfort and want were at times experienced, mainly through lack of transport, and illness arose from serious deficiencies in diet. The whole system of supply was too low a standard, and was badly organized. We have reason to believe that it has been materially improved since the War Office became responsible for the commissariat.

The ration originally supplied to the Indian troops was deficient in nutritive qualities, and a serious outbreak of scurvy ensued. Since then this ration has twice been improved, but it still requires careful attention as to the adequacy of its nutritive powers.

In other essentials the expedition was badly and insufficiently equipped, and little, if any, effort was made to remedy deficiencies until the War Office took over the expedition. It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion other than that the wants of the expedition received meagre attention and illiberal treatment at the hands of the Simla authorities during the years 1914-1915.

DISPUTES WITH THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

The history of the supply of reinforcements to the force is a melancholy tale of altercation between London and Simla. Although up to the time of the advance on Baghdad the expedition was always numerically strong enough to cope with the Turkish forces, yet this result was only attained after protracted wrangling between the Governments at home and in India, neither of whom appeared willing to accept the task of reinforcing an expedition for the success of which they were jointly responsible. The danger and friction created by such a situation is well exemplified by what happened in the early part of 1915. At that period the military authorities in England and India were agreed that the Mesopotamia Expedition was in danger of attack by superior Turkish forces, and that its reinforcement by a division was imperative; but the Secretary of State informed the Viceroy that no reinforcements could be dispatched from England, and the Viceroy informed the Secretary of State that no further troops could be spared from India. The difficulty was only got over, after much delay and discussion, by the Home Government definitely ordering India to send reinforcements to Mesopotamia, and relieving the Viceroy of all responsibility for any consequent danger to India. The reinforcements were sent, though only at the last moment, and they enabled Sir John Nixon to defeat and drive the Turks before him in the spring and summer of 1915.

In fine, the arrangements for drafts and reinforcements were lacking in co-ordination as between the Indian and home authorities, and this want of co-ordination led to the failure to supply effective reinforcements in connexion with the advance on Baghdad and the operations for the relief of Kut.

TRANSPORT.

A shortage of river transport existed from the time of the occupation of Kurna in December, 1914, and became serious from and after May, 1915. Despite additions that were made, the shortage had become relatively even greater in April, 1916, than at any earlier period of the campaign, owing to the increased numbers of the force. Practically at no time after the advance above Kurna was river transport adequate to reinforcements. It greatly delayed military operations, in which celerity was an important factor for success, it affected the comfort and feeding of the troops, and it was a direct cause of suffering to the sick and wounded. It took nearly two months to concentrate troops and supplies for the advance from Amara to Kut-el-Amara, and the advance towards Baghdad was fatally delayed from the same cause. It seems almost certain that, but for the shortage of river transport, the Turkish Army would have been destroyed between Kut and Ctesiphon. But the want was most acutely felt during the strenuous days of the attempt to succour General Townshend, when time was of the utmost importance in view of the straits to which his garrison was reduced. Shortage of river transport was the chief cause of the failure to relieve Kut.

The reasons for this shortage were as follows:—Steamers of low draught and peculiar type are necessary for the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates. There were only a few such steamers plying in Mesopotamia when the expedition arrived in November, 1914, unaccompanied by any river steamers. The forces in Mesopotamia were doubled in the spring of 1915 and again more than doubled early in 1916; but except for sending, early in 1915, a few craft which had been ordered for General Barrett's original small force, and were quite inadequate for the increased force, India sent no supply of ready-built steamers to Mesopotamia till the spring of 1916. On the other hand, new vessels, which were asked for by General Nixon in the summer of 1915, took 12 months to build in England and dispatch to Mesopotamia. Consequently they were not available till long after the retreat from Ctesiphon and the fall of Kut.

The Commission comment on the unbusinesslike procedure of the India Office in providing these vessels, but point out that in any case they could not have been built in time to affect the advance on Baghdad or the operations for the relief of Kut.

With regard to the advance on Baghdad, Sir John Nixon was informed on October 28 by his Inspector-General of communications that he estimated that, in addition to the shipping already ordered, 12 more steamers and 24 barges would be required in view of the expected reinforcements. This estimate General Nixon did not pass on to India or London. If he had done so, in view of the insistence by both the Indian and Home Governments on the necessity for the prompt arrival at Baghdad of the reinforcing two divisions, it is at least open to doubt whether the sanction to the advance would not have been countermanded.

In the matter of the provision of river craft, the Indian Government was entirely out of touch with the situation in Mesopotamia, they made no effort to estimate beforehand what the requirements would be, and the officials criticized or misread the demands made from Mesopotamia for ready-made craft, with the result that a number of such craft, which were available in India, did not arrive in Mesopotamia till early in 1916. Had they been made available for General Nixon between October and November, 1915, they would have materially lightened his transport problems, and might, perhaps, have even altered the history of the campaign.

COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

The findings as to transport are:—

(a) From the first the paramount importance both of river and railway transport in Mesopotamia was insufficiently realized by the military authorities in India.

(b) A deficiency of river transport existed from the time the Army left tidal water and advanced up river from Kurna. This deficiency became very serious as the lines of communication lengthened and the numbers of the force increased.

(c) Up to the end of 1915 the efforts made to rectify the deficiency of river transport were wholly inadequate.

(d) For want of comprehensive grasp of the transport situation, and insufficiency of river steamers, we find the military authorities in India are responsible. The responsibility is a grave one.

(e) River hospital steamers were an urgent requirement for the proper equipment of the expedition, and were not ordered until much too late.

(f) With General Sir J. Nixon rests the responsibility for recommending the advances in 1915 with insufficient transport and equipment. The evidence did not disclose an imperative need to advance without due preparation. For what ensued from shortage of steamers both as concerns suffering of the wounded and military losses General Sir John Nixon must, in such circumstances, be held to blame.

(g) During the first four months of 1916, the shortage of transport was fatal to the operations undertaken for the relief of Kut. Large reinforcements could not be moved to the front in time to take part in critical battles. Based upon information received from General Townshend, as to the urgent necessity for his immediate relief, operations were undertaken, not withstanding the extreme transport difficulty, but in all the circumstances we do not attach blame for this to be General in Mesopotamia directing the operations.

(h) Facilities for the discharge and handling of cargo at Basra, also provision of works for the erection and repair of river craft, were hopelessly inadequate.

(j) Proceedings in connexion with the filling of orders for river craft by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine in India, and the India Office in London, were far from satisfactory.

(k) Looking at the facts, which from the first must have been apparent to any administrator, military or civilian, who gave a few minutes' consideration to the map, and to the conditions in Mesopotamia the want of foresight and provision for the most fundamental needs of the Expedition reflects discredit upon the organizing aptitude of all the authorities concerned. General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, Whitehall, in a document to which we have already referred, states:—"In general the operations were allowed in 1915 to develop without proper regard to the vital questions of suply and maintenance," in which opinion our investigations lead us unreservedly to concur.

MEDICAL BREAKDOWN.

The Commission were unable to make an interim report on the medical arrangements as directed by Parliament, but they have devoted to the subject a separate section (Part X.), which is practically a complete report in itself, dealing with provision for the sick and wounded.

The Commission adopt the principal conclusions of the Vincent-Bingley Commission, which were that from a very early stage in the campaign the sick and wounded underwent avoidable discomfort and at times great suffering, owing to deficiencies in medical arrangements, especially as regards river hospital steamers, land ambulance transport, hospiitals, and medical *personnel* and equipment. The sufferings of the wounded from these defects became aggravated after the battle of Ctesiphon, and culminated during the Kut relief operations' early in January, 1915, when there was a complete breakdown of the medical arrangements. For these deficiencies the Vincent-Bingley Commission divide responsibility between the authorities in India and Mesopotamia. The Report of the Vincent-Bingley Commission is printed in full as an appendix to the Report.

The Commission supplement and support the conclusions of the Vincent-Bingley Report with special evidence which they have taken, especially as to the early phases of the campaign and as to the responsibilities of the higher authorities in India, two subjects with which the earlier Commission did not fully deal.

ADMINISTRATION OF SIR W. BABTIE.

The Commission severely criticize deficiencies in medical equipment in the early phases of the campaign. Sir W. Baptie was Director of Medical Services in India up to June, 1915, and the Commission state that, knowing the Army Medical Service in India to be organized only for frontier warfare, knowing the provision of the field ambulances and hospitals to be deficient, and knowing the medical *personnel* to be insufficient, Sir William made no adequate efforts to improve these defects so as to equip the Mesopotamian Expedition in a manner suitablel for campaigning in an unhealthy tropical climate against an enemy who was in alliance with and supported by the foremost exponents of modern warfare.

The expedition was dispatched to Mesopotamia, and reinforcements were dispatched to the expedition with medical *personnel* and hospitals short even of the authorized scale—a scale which in itself was insufficient. Each division was only supplied with 12 sections of field ambulance instead of its proper complement of 20. This was due to medical *personnel* being retained in India for forces which might be required to meet internal disturbances or frontier warfare. The Commission are not convinced that the policy of preparing for possible warfare in India at the expense of actual warfare in Mesopotamia was justifiable. But even if this be conceded as a justification for allowing Mesopotamia to be severely understaffed in medical personnel, it was clearly the duty of Surgeon-General Babtie to impress on the authorities in India and at home the dangers of such a proceeding, and to have urged strongly upon the authorities in India that they should apply to England for assistance. This he did not do.

No river hospital steamers were provided for what it was known must be largely a riverine campaign. Consequently until 1916 the sick and wounded had to use ordinary river transport steamers. These were always overburdened with ordinary transport work, were not infrequently used for carrying animals, and it was not always possible properly to clear them of their accumulations of filth and dung before they were used for sick and wounded troops. No wheeled ambulance transport was provided. It follows that ordinary Army transport carts were the only vehicles available for the sick and wounded where land transport was necessary. There is an overwhelming mass of evidence as to the inhumanity of using these carts for the wounded. Padding for them was not always available. In some cases dead bodies were even used as cushions. Even when padded they were cruel and dangerous for certain classes of wounded. All this must have been well known to Surgeon-General Babtie, or might have been easily ascertained by inquiry or experiment. His only action in regarded to developing a more suitable vehicle than the bullock-tonga was to ask the Maharaja of Benares to provide a special corps of pony tongas, none of which were, however, available in Mesopotamia till long after Sir W. Babtie had left India.

Surgeon-General Babtie's administration was marked by serious faults, for which he must be blamed, and the importance of which cannot be minimized. But the shortness of his experience as Director of Medical Services when the war broke out, and the fact that he had to work in an atmosphere very unfavourable to reforming innovation, must be regarded as diminishing the weight of the censure he deserves. He is undoubtedly a man of great ability, and having regard to all the circumstances, the faults of his administration were not such as to prove him unfit for important responsible administrative posts.

OFFICIAL WANT OF FRANKNESS.

In matters affecting the sick and wounded the want of frankness has painfully impressed the Commission. A number of instances are given in which defects in medical arrangements were not reported. Perhaps the most striking of these is in connexion with the medical breakdown after Ctesiphon, when over 3,500 wounded had to be removed from the battlefield to the river bank, in some cases a distance of 10 miles, without proper aublance transport, and with an insufficiency of medical *personnel*, of food, and of comforts, so that a large proportion of the wounded had to make their way on foot in spite of their injured condition. When they arrived at the river the available steamer accommodation was gravely indequate. The wounded and weary men had to be crowded into steamers and barges without sufficient medical attention, appliances, or conveniences. Some of the wounded were disembarked at Amara, but the majority went down to Basra, a journey from the battlefield which in some cases took as much as 14 days, and the discomforts of which were aggravated for the wounded by the presence on board of many cases of dysentry and other sickness.

How one of these river convoys arrived at Basra is thus described by Major Carter, the medical officer in charge of an ocean hospital ship, which was waiting at Basra to receive the wounded:—

"I was standing on the bridge on the evening when the Medjidieh arrived. She had two steel barges, without any protection against the rain, as far as I remember. As this ship, with two barges, came up to us I saw that she was absolutely packed and the barges, too, with men. The barges were slipped, and the Medjideh was brought alongside the Varela. When she was about 300 or 400 yards off it looked as if she was festooned with ropes. The stench when she was close was quite definite, and I found that what I mistook for ropes were dried stalacities of human faeces. The patients were so huddled and crowded together on the ship that they could not perform the offices of nature clear of the edge of the ship, and the whole of the ship's side was covered with stalactites of human faeces. This is what I then saw. A certain number of men were standing and kneeling on the immediate perimeter of the ship. Then we found a mass of men huddled up anyhow—some with blankets and some without. They were lying in a pool of dysentery about 30ft. square. They were covered with dysentery and dejecta generally from head to foot. With regard to the first man I examined, I put my hand into his trousers, and I thought that he had a haemorrhage. His trousers were full almost to his waist with something warm and slimy. I took my hand out, and thought it was blood clot. It was dysentery. The man had a fractured thigh, and his thigh was perforated in five or six places. He had apparently been writhing about the deck of the ship. Many cases were almost as bad. There were a certain number of cases of terribly bad bed sores. In my report I described mercilessly to the Government of India how I found men with their limbs splinted with wood strips from 'Johnny Walker' whisky boxes, 'Bhoosa' wire, and that sort of thing."

"Question.—Were they British or Indian?—British and Indian mixed."

The withdrawal of the wounded to Basra which resulted in such appalling conditions was officially reported to the Secretary of State as follows:—

"Wounded satisfactorily disposed of. Many likely to recover in country comfortably placed in hospitals at Amara and Basra. Those for invaliding are being placed direct on two hospital ships that were ready at Basra on arrival of river boats. General condition of wounded very satisfactory. Medical arrangements under circumstances of considerable difficulty worked splendidly."

Surgeon-General Hathaway, the principal medical officer in Mesopotamia, who was responsible for drafting the above telegram, afterwards sent in to India a detailed report of the evacuation of the wounded, and the Commission say:—"Nobody reading that report would gather that anything untoward had happened, or that the wounded had undergone any special or avoidable sufferings."

The first and only official report which disclosed the serious condition of the wounded after Ctesiphon was sent to India on December 14 by an officer who was not in any way responsible for the arrangements for their evacuation from the battlefield to Basra, a Major Carter, whose evidence is quoted above. This [illegible] not shown to the Command[illegible] but there is evidence th[illegible] MacNeece, the Director [illegible] in India, mentioned [illegible] Conference at whi[illegible] Chief was press[illegible] withstanding [illegible] Beauchamp [illegible] gave the [illegible] ing imp[illegible] for the [illegible] found[illegible]

In Jan[illegible] was sent [illegible] medical ar[illegible] "a very in[illegible] had actually [illegible]

(C[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st of Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 13th Shavál, 1315.
Parsi: 27th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 15th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; Sunset: 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Home Rule League meeting, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

SATURDAY, August 4.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

SUNDAY, August 5.

Principal J. N. Fraser's public lecture on "The Words, 'Race' and 'Nation' and their Meaning," Dadar English School Hall 5 p.m.

MONDAY, August. 13.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "Theodore & Co," at 9-30. At 6-30 Cinema a beautiful film drama "Mater Dolorosa."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty" Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 9-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE.
Mesopotamia—and its moral II	6
Ancient India	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
The Mystic of Politician	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Poona Races	6
Dadabhai Naoroji	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mesopotamia Report	4 & 9
Casualty List	5
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	5
THE WEATHER	10
COMMERCIAL	8
ILLUSTRATION	8

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 2.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Rifles.

671. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:

451 Pte. Combi A. Ahmednagar Dett (Medically unfit).

451 Pte Rustomji A. M. Jalgaon Dett Vide Staff Captain Poona Bde, No. R-19/300 of 30-7-1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Saturday the 4th August, 1917. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m. on that date.

BOY DROWNED IN A MASJID TANK.

A Boral named Hahomedali Nurbhoy, who resides in Dabu Street, has complained to the police that his five year old son, Moosabhai, was not to be found since 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday morning one Rasul, a sweeper in the Borah Musjid at Pakmodia Street, found the boy's body in the *Hoje* (a small tank which is used for washing the face by the Mahomedans). The tank was full of water and was about three and a half feet deep. The boy had no ornaments on his person, and no one has been able to say how he came to be in the musjid. The parents, do not, however, suspect foul play.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

There was [illegible] dull tone in Jute shares [illegible] sellers than buyees [illegible] was quite retail. [illegible]ct attention and [illegible] was in miscellanef[illegible]n. Following sales

[illegible] 12-8, Barra-[illegible]l 13-8; Kasta[illegible] 550; S. L. [illegible] 400; S. L. [illegible]thbrook [illegible]ord [illegible]gg [illegible]n [illegible]mills [illegible]per [illegible]and [illegible]-4.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

(To be run on Thursday, August 9.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The following horses were left in after declaration of weight at 4 p.m. on Thursday 2nd August 1917.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Powerful 9-12; Mount Pleasant 9-7; Fairy Gold 9-4; Sherali 8-13; Euphrates 8-12; Launceston 8-12; Refusal 8-10; Dartmoor 8-7; Sultan 8-3; Ringstead (late Challenger) 8-1; Active 8-0; Morning Light 8-13; Najdi 7-12; Subeh Pasha 7-11; Rosy Morn 7-11; Ace of Diamonds 7-11; Peshwa 7-7.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Good Morning 9-2; Hudban 9-1; British (late Faleh Khan) 8-13; Bikaner 8-10; Shatra 8-9; Khan Bahadur 8-9; Old China 8-9; Pioneer 8-8; Panama 8-7; Garibaldi 8-7; Justice 8-5; Bayonet 8-3; Hasty 8-3; Paradise 8-2; Salim 8-0; Czar 7-13; Archer 7-9; Bhayram 7-5; Toledo 7-0.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Radiant; Black Kite; Kinsale; Tootsie; Brownie; Swanker; Fire Finch; Bydand; Lavenir; Cheriton; Short Skirt; Glass Rock; Delsingham and Camberley.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Bright Bird; Derian; Black Kite; Bunty; Billy Bawn; Bellicose; Aquatint; Sun; Umbrella; Weyhill; Forfeit Lash; St. Gutslac; Verres; Pink Flannel; Sentimentalist; Lebanon; Cherian; Candescure; Gladiator; Matchless; Maud and Dersingham.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Chanda Sahib; Aubrey; Altiora; Sugar cane; Namuna; Black Friar; Dick Turpin and Auriferous.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ace of Hearts; Tammooz; Zaki Pasha; Arrow; Durban and Baloz.

THE NEW-COMERS' PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Alpine; Milan; Royal Taj; Contest; Sepoy; Salamat; White Day; Adil; Outfit; Reformer; Resold; Chatham; Canada; Chester; Equator; Viking; Financier; Arabian King and Union Jack.

THE NEW-COMERS' PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Warminster; Legislator; Four Aces; Elysia; Ignorance; Sir Marten; Medallion; Hajee Baba; Warrior; Kingsway; Speakey; Aladdin; Innocence; Natal; Quantity; Playhouse; Emerald; Second String and Ever Ready.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. BYCULLA CLUB.

This match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and Byculla Club, yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana by 3 runs. Scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

Sir F. L. Sprott, b McCormack	23
Mr. H. F. Hearson, c Garnett, b Clark	16
Mr. C. G. Stileman, c Montgomery, b Clark.	6
Mr. R. T. H. Mackenzie, c Garnett, b Racker	
Mr. P. R. Cadell (Capt), c Stileman, b Clark	20
Mr. C. D. Baker, b McCormack	0
Mr. J. A. Pope, b McCormack	28
Mr. M. N. Hogg, c Johnson, b McCormack.	
Mr. G. W. Hatch, run out	
Mr. Wittel, c and b, McCormack	
Mr. S. Gillum, not out	
Extras	
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Mr. F. J. Clark	14	41	2	3
Mr. J. G. Adams	9	19	2	0
Mr. F. Racker	8	11	4	1
Mr. K. H. McCormack	8	9	3	5
Mr. F. M. Garnett	4	19	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. L. A. M. Wiegall, b Hogg	
Mr. F. F. Stileman, b Hogg	15
Mr. F. M. Garnett, c Sir F. Sprott, b Mackenzie	
Mr. F. Racker, c Hearson, b Hogg	23
Mr. K. H. McCormack (Capt.), b Hogg	
Lt. R. H. Cheetham, c & b, Hogg	21
Mr. H. E. Lees, c Hearson, b Stileman	1
Mr. E. G. Montgomery, c Hearson, b Mackenzie	24
Mr. J. G. Adams, not out	
Mr. F. J. Clark, c Pope, b Hogg	0
Mr. P. G. Johnson, c Hearson, b Mackenzie.	0
Extras	3
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Mr. M. N. Hogg	20	36	6	6
Mr. R. T. H. Mackenzie	10	41	1	3
Mr. C. D. Baker	4	9	1	0
Mr. C. G. Stileman	5	20	0	1

*Mr. Hogg bowled one wide ball.

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C. V. G. I. P. ATHLETIC C. C.

The above match was played, yesterday, and resulted in a win for the G. I. P. Athletic by 11 runs and 5 wickets. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A. E. Botawala, 20; G. M. Shaikh, 37; M. H. Visram, 44; S. N. Patel, 14; K. A. Tumbowala, 7; Valj Ahmed, 22; Syed Ibrahim, 11; S. Mahamood, 0; S. M. Khatkhaty 0; Iskander Ali Mirza, 8; P. B. Erfani, 5; Extra 1. Total 169.

G. I. P. ATHLETIC.

Vithal, 41; Paes, 14; Brown, 34; Sewram, 16; Smith, 30; Parekh, 27; Elavia, 4; Bastain, Currie Logan and Driver, did not bat; Extras, 14. Total 180.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 2-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan		2,64,200
War Bonds	200	9,47,100
Cash Certificates	5,843-8	17,22,799
	6,043-8	29,34,099

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CASE OF CIVIL NATURE.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Shah.)

William Flanagan, Mrs. M. Flanagan .....Applicants.

v.

The King-Emperor, (R. H. Brittc .....Complainant.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. F. E. Percival, Sessions Judge of Poona.

The present petitioners were convicted on a trial held on the 22nd of December, 1916, by Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, First Class Magistrate of Poona of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, an offence under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and each to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default each to undergo simple imprisonment for 3 months.

The Sessions Judge in appeal confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal. Against this decision the present application was made to the High Court.

SALE OF A HOUSE.

The facts of the case are briefly these:

The complainant K. H. Brittc filed a complaint against the present petitioners for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, alleging that both the accused on the 31st of July, 1916 passed an agreement of sale of their house for Rs. 8,241 and received Rs. 241 as earnest money out of the said sum, that on his learning that accused No. had no interest in the house agreed to be sold he got on the 8th of August 1916 another agreement from accused No. 1 alone to sell the house and it being agreed to get the same registered, it was presented for registration, but the Sub-Registrar refused to register the same as it did not contain the full description of the property, that thereupon a third agreement in Marathi was executed by accused No. 1 and it was registered on the 8th of August, 1916 that on the 11th of August, 1916 accused No. 1 served him with a notice to the effect that fraud was practised upon her and that she had not received the earnest money. On these facts it was alleged that the two accused cheated the complainant by inducing him to hand over Rs. 241 to them under the pretext that they were going to sell their house, though they had no intention of so doing. Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. It was contended in the High Court on behalf of the accused that the matter was of a civil nature and ought to have been so treated. The ingredients necessary to constitute any offence under section 420 of the I. P. Code were wanting in the present case.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in setting aside the conviction and sentence observed that the Court very rarely interfered on facts; but the present case was an exception to that rule and there was no direct evidence to show that the accused entertained an idea of not fulfilling the contract in 31st July, the date of the first deed and the mere fact of their trying to back out of it on the 11th May did not necessarily show dishonest intention on the 31st July. The case was of a civil nature and therefore the Court set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Agin[illegible] appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Manga with Mr. C. D. Mehta for the complainant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F E Bishop, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A A Creasey, Bedfords.
Major A Drewe, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S Ellis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G W Foreman, Flying Corps.
Lieut I Gledsdale, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut L J Mann, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut M F Peytote, Northumberlands.
Captain S I Powell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Smith, Northamptons.
Captain G H Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Woolley, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F Akister, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B J B Ashworth, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G McL Bartlett, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut D Bell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C F A Bird, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L G G Bourchier, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Bradley, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut F R H Brian, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E G Broadbridge, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J B Brown, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W L Chamberlin, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Corner, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F P M Court, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A A Cuthbertson, Black Watch
Captain W E David, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T G L Dawson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F W Deans, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Duggan, Black Watch.
Major K G Dymott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Elsey, Berkshires.
Lieut J H F Evans, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Freeman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut N R Futers, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G I Grigg, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J H Heyman, Service Corps.
Lieut T C Hipwell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P Hone, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F T Howell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J R Hunt, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W Ivey, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A P Johnson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut B C Jones, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H H L Kilmister, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Kilpatrick, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H G King, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H Kinnear, Camerons.
Major N C Lang, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Le Jeune, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Lovegrove, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut D R Macarthur, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut T P McDowell, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S C Mackinnon, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A McNab, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut I R Madge, Garrison Artillery.
Lt-Col Lord R W O Manners, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C A Marshall Durhams.
Lt-Col M C C Miers, Middlesex.
Rev R E G Newman, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut T B Osbourne, Engineers.
Captain J Palethorpe, Flying Corps.
Lieut R L Pickard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R H Pringle, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A G C Rice, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W H Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H B Roderick, Welsh Guards.
Captain H B Rowan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut B H Sanders, Engineers.
Captain A G Scott, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F H Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Smith, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut F W Stone, Northumberlands.
Lieut A H Sullivan, Munsters.
Second-Lieut A E Tanner, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J R Tuffley, Field Artillery.
Major J G Underwood, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J J Walsh, Dublins.
Lieut N T Watson, Middlesex.
Lieut L Weightman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A K Will, Munsters.
Lieut S Willmott, Field Artillery.
Captain G D Wilson Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C K Wyatt, Wiltshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut A R Gregory, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut C de V Hinde, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W S Wager, Northumberlands
Second-Lieut T V Wheeldon, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut M O Baumann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Boully, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Cherry, Border Regiment.
Captain F N Hudson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H M Lewis, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut A P Matheson, Flying Corps.
Lieut C G Mathew, Flying Corps.
Lieut A W B Miller, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F L Oliver, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G W N Rowsell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A J Savoury, Yeomanry.

POSTAL TROUBLES AT JAMKANDORNA.

A correspondent from Jamkandorna writes:—The post for this place and other two or three villages arrives late in the night almost every day and occasionally fails to turn up for days together, specially in monsoon. It generally takes not less than complete two days for a letter to come from Bombay, a journey which can be covered in about 30 hours. Several applications, representing the grievances have been made to the postal authorities by the people of this place. It is sad, however, to note that in spite of all the attempts of the public no steps have been taken to improve the matter and bring an end to the grievances.

ST. JOHN'S DAY TRAGEDY AT SALSETTE.

THREE BROTHERS ACCUSED OF MURDER.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, on Wednesday, before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, was concluded the trial of (1) Marco Paulo Garcy, (2) Franz Paulo Garcy, (3) Vishent Paulo Garcy, three brothers, residing at Vesava, who had been charged with the murder of one Anton Mathes Parel.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor with Mr. Parulekar, Prosecuting Inspector, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Pandurang V. Patil defended the accused

The facts of the case as set forth by the prosecution are briefly these. On 24th June, being St. John's Day, a number of native Christians had got up a subscription of one rupee per head for the purpose of celebrating the festival of the saint with a mass in his honour. The collection amounted to Rs. 16. The balance left after covering the spiritual expenses was spent in spirituous jollity. It is an old practice amongst the Native Christians of Salsette to indulge in aquatic sports on St. John's Day. Later on at about 5 o'clock in the evening accused No. 1 with some of his friends after having had the customary dip in the sea was sitting on the beach with one Anton Zoojia Ghosal (a prosecution witness) when the deceased came on the scene and asked accused No. 1 to join him in a plunge in the sea. Accused declined saying he had already had his bath there. Upon this the deceased caught accused No. 1 by the hand and was trying to pull him into the sea, when a struggle ensued between the two. In this struggle accused No. 1 was thrown down and the deceased mounted on him. Some bystanders intervened and separated the combatants. Accused No. 1 ran straight home and returned with his two brothers, accused Nos. 2 and 3, armed with sticks, while accused No. 1 carried a billet of firewood, with which he dealt heavy blows on the deceased's head and abdomen. The deceased died within fifteen minutes.

ALLEGED DISCREPANCY IN EVIDENCE.

The accused were arrested by the Patel of the village and an inquest was subsequently held. The punch witnesses had signed a punchnama from which it would seem that the deceased had numerous injuries on his body, while the Assistant Surgeon at the Bandra Hospital, when the body was taken to him the next day, certified to two wounds on the head and a long mark of injury on the abdomen. Owing to this indiscrepancy in evidence the doctor was subjected to very close questioning by the prosecution. Mr. Patil said the indiscrepancy could be easily explained and quoted interesting passages from Dr. Lyons' medical jurisprudence bearing on the subject. He explained certain points on "Cadererio Lividity" to show that certain marks were sometimes visible on dead bodies which might be easily mistaken for marks of flogging. Anyhow the learned judge's suggestion was that it would be safer to rely on the medical evidence of the doctor.

Accused No. 1 had admitted before the committing magistrate that he had assaulted the accused, but under grave provocation. He adhered to this statement before the session. The other accused pleaded an *alibi* and said they had no participation whatever in the assault.

The judge having summed up, the jury retired and brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against accused No. 1 of grievous hurt under provocation, but not sudden; and of "not guilty" in favour of accused Nos. 2 and 3.

Accused No. 1 was accordingly sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other two were acquitted and discharged.

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"THEODORE AND CO."

The second production of the Bandman Opera Company was "Theodore & Co." at the Excelsior last night when another packed house witnessed the performance which has recently made such a mark at the London Gaiety. The business of this musical play, a compromise between light opera and musical farce, is concerned with a gang of society blackmailers who somehow manage to be "Within the law." The general brightness of acting, tuneful melodies, splendid costumes and chorus singing were all on a high and polished scale and the performance bubbled with good and wholesome fun. The setting on the whole was as pretty as one could wish. The whole production, however, though marked by lavish care and good taste had its dull moments when excessive mannerisms supervened. The vocal music was lovely but signs of over-training were not altogether absent. On the whole, however, the audience enjoyed the performance immensely and every bit of good acting, singing or dancing was lustily cheered.

Miss Marjorie Manners as Lady Pansy looked charming in her dainty dress and her rendering of Phillip Braham's "I am getting such a big girl now" and "What father says is always right" was highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Kathleen Doyle as Fudge Robinson was also graceful and attractive, while Miss Addie Leigh's song "If you will make yourself at home with me" (with Mr. Cowan) elicited rounds of applause. Miss Gracie Rosslyn as Cleo, "The tiptoe queen", danced with consummate nimbleness and was the recipient of repeated ovations. Pony Twitchin was an understudy of Dr. Thorne of "High Jinks."

"Theodore & Co." will be again produced to-night.

A WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP.

IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM BAILIFF.

A Hindu woman, Parwatibai, wife of Dhaku Piraji, living on the third floor of a chawl in Lamington Road, died yesterday morning in the Sir J. J. Hospital from injuries received through a fall. It is stated that the Sheriff's bailiff, Mr. Barney, went to her room to execute a warrant of arrest issued by the Sub-Judge of Poona against her, and Mr. Barney asked her to accompany him to the High Court. When she heard this she went into her room and closed the doors from inside and refused to open them, when the bailiff threatened to break open the doors. At this she threw herself out of a window at the back overlooking the sweeper's gully, and fell on the roof of an adjoining house, and thence rolled down into the passage a height of about 40 feet. She was unconscious when picked up and died in the hospital where she was taken.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality for the first quarter of this year has just reached me. Dr. Turner gives prominence to the fact that all the 22 deaths from smallpox in children under one year of age were unvaccinated, but he does not give us the vaccination of the other 50 smallpox deaths It was only to be expected that the babies under one year who died of smallpox would be unvaccinated. That class contains the weakest and the most neglected. With such an enormous amount of vaccination going on all the time as takes place in India, only the weaklings would escape vaccination. The operation would be the real cause of death for many children and those who recovered would show their constitutional strength by such recovery. Naturally if such were attacked by smallpox, they would be less likely to die than the weakly babies who had been passed over just because they were delicate. Then there are the very young,—infants of a week or a month old. These would be unvaccinated and would be very likely to succumb if attacked by smallpox. It is not therefore surprising that the babies under a year who died were all unvaccinated.

There are many records in England of vaccinated children under 12 months of age dying of smallpox.

The increase in the deaths from tuberculosis ought to be watched. Many people believe that vaccination starts the disease on its course, and it has been pointed out recently that the deaths from consumption are increasing in other parts of India where vaccination has been widely practised.

Within the last few weeks I have seen letters from Indian journalists referring to the many sad cases of suffering through vaccination and inoculation the writers have seen. They were quite unknown to each other, and lived some thousands of miles apart, but each had come to take an interest in the matter solely from their own experience of its ill-effects. If the Government would only order every vaccinator to keep a sharp look-out for bad results and to report them immediately they are seen their eyes would be opened to a mass of suffering of which they have no conception.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.

25 Dension House.
Vauxhall Bridge Road S. W. 1.
June 20th, 1917.

COCOANUT FAIR.

The annual Cocoanut Fair was held on the Maidan opposite the Esplanade Road yesterday, and large crowds attended it. The absence of rain in the afternoon was a great inducement to people to enjoy the fair.

Official and Personal.

It is announced that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford intend to visit Karachi from October 29th to November 1st next and to visit Bombay from December 22nd to December 29th next.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee of Cooch-Behar and A.D.C. have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency accompanied by their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee of Cooch-Behar dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, on Wednesday evening.

Lieutenant Meherban Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur, is appointed Adjutant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the forenoon of the 24th July, 1917.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A., I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Messrs. Durgaprasad Narayan, Krishnalal Tribhuvan, Gajanan Ramachandra Sarpotdar, B. L. Waikar, Raghunath Mahadev Sathye, Vinayakroi S. Mehata, Limbaji Mahadevlal, Shankarbhai Jivabhai Patel, Umiyashankar Bhatt, Laxuman Keshav Kanilkar, Vithal Ramachandru Hebale, Popatlal Ichhalal Shah, S. S. Patel, Ramanikalal Motilal Desai, Haridas Devaji, Vaman Malhar Goshi, M.A., Dayaram Narayan Shimpi, Jinubhai Bhagawandas Metha, B.A., LL.B., Amritlal Vardhaman Shah, Dhondu Vithal Sali, and Bhau Appa Patil.

In addition to these 50 others.

HOME RULE MEETING THIS EVENING.

This evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, there will be a meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League, when the following will be a meeting under the auspices of will speak:—Messrs V. R. Karandikar, B. Shiva Rao and K. R. Deobhanker, of the staff of "New India" and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK-END.

In accordance with the propaganda work which it has been decided by the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League to carry on in the Presidency the following gentlemen will speak at the places named this week-end:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. V. R. Karandikar—Godhra—Sunday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Advocate) Mr. C. N. Pandya, B.A. LL.B.—Nadiad—Saturday.

Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. K. M. Munshi Surat—Sunday.

Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi, Mr. C. N. Pandya Mr. Pragji Khandubhai, Mr. S. G. Banker—Abrama (Dist. Surat)—Sunday.

"NEW INDIA" AND "YOUNG INDIA."

Mr. K. R. Deobhanker has been appointed Sub-Editor on the staff of "New India" in succession to Mr. V. R. Karandikar. The latter gentleman has arrived in Bombay and has been invited to join the staff of "Young India."

HOME RULERS AND THE OLDER CONGRESSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to express my sense of dissatisfaction at the irreverent tone in which some of our organs of Home Rule write about our older Congressmen. As a Home Ruler however insignificant—I cannot help protesting against the Home Rule movement in Bombay being identified with strong language which flings unmerited jeers at leaders who if not Home Rulers, were at any rate their political progenitors. It is my opinion—and I believe it is that of all reasonable Home Rulers that reverence is as necessary in politics as in life. To attribute base motives where there is conscientious difference of opinion, to rush into wild rhetoric of condemnation whenever the old type of notions are sought to be voiced is neither policy, nor statesmanship, neither courage nor patriotism. In trying to obtain democratic institutions, it is neither wise nor just to abandon our national ideals of reverence for elders and to introduce the blatant vituperation common to Western party strife. Admiration and respect for L.-M. Tilak or Mrs. Besant does not—and ought not to imply a horror for Sir D. Wacha or Mr. Samarth.

Considerable bitterness is sought to be created by the Provincial Congress Council arrogating to itself the right of nominating the Congress President. The arrogation is unreasonable, unconstitutional, absurd; but that ought not to make Home Rulers blind to the fact that there is a volume of opinion against the appointment of Mrs. Besant as a President of the next year's Congress. Personally, though not a follower of Mrs. Besant, I think her devotion, her work, her wide political vision deserve a Presidentship; but any opposition has to be disarmed in a clear, determined, unbiassed, polite manner, not by contemptuous sneers—and certainly not by attributing silly motives.—Yours etc.

KANAIALAL M. MUNSHI.

Bell Lane, Fort, August 2nd.

LLOYDS'
Motor Car
Insurance Policy
Provides indemnities against
LIFE ACCIDENTS THEFTS | FIRE EXPLOSIONS THIRD PARTY CLAIMS.
Claims Settled
Promptly and Generously.
Prospectus on application to the
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Acc. & Ins. ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

FRENCH CHALK.
Pure White and of excellent quality, Cotton, Paper and Jute Mills, Paint Manufacturers and other consumers should write for samples and prices to
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ld.,
COX BUILDING, BOMBAY.

H. L DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A.; (London); F. Inc.; C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Telephone 2560.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts. Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS'
East India Merchants.
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

"FROM THE TRENCHES."
A NEW SERIES OF POWERFUL STORIES.
BY
PATRICK MacGILL.
Will Commence in the Sunday "Chronicle"
ON SUNDAY NEXT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

D. Modi.—We regret we have not room for your letter.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 3, 1917.

MESOPOTAMIA—AND ITS MORAL. II.

We referred yesterday to the scathing castigation that has been meted out to the Indian Bureaucracy in the English press, following upon the harrowing revelations of the Mesopotamia Commission's Report. What public opinion in Great Britain appears at last to have been aroused to is a perception of the rampantly egotistic and essentially irresponsible character of the *bureau* that controls the machinery of administration in this country. We use the phrase 'irresponsible' advisedly, and there is need for a clearer realization of the sober truth of the description: it represents a vital aspect of an uncommonly difficult and complex question. The Indian Bureaucracy is not irresponsible in any merely rhetorical or polemical sense, but in a very material respect. It must be borne in mind that the Government of India is not, in a constitutional sense, the body supremely responsible for the governance of India: that responsibility vests in the Secretary of State for India who, in turn, is directly accountable to the British Parliament, and, also, his responsibility is collectively shared and sustained by the Cabinet. The Government of India is merely an instrument or agency for carrying into effect the executive details of policy,—it does not fall within its proper province to initiate the policy itself. When, however, a delegated agent is giving effect to a policy laid down from a distance of 7,000 miles, it stands to reason that the deputy acquires perforce a latitude of administrative discretion that would not accrue to him in normal circumstances or in a more proximate association with the original authority.

It is at this point that the Government of India is liable to break down, and has in fact succumbed to an extent which makes it imperative that the basis of the relationship as between itself and the Home Government,—or in other words, of its own organic constitution,—should be radically modified. The 'irresponsibility' of the Government of India, as it is constituted at the present time, is necessarily conditioned by the ability, capacity and vigilance which the Secretary of State for India can bring to bear on the discharge of his duties. With a man like Lord Morley, for instance, in supreme command, it stands to reason that the Government of India could not, so to say, go far wrong. In other words the methods and tendencies of administration, if not its details, would never be allowed to be outside the immediate cognizance of the Minister who is directly accountable to Parliament for the integrity of Indian Government. With a Secretary of State, on the other hand, disposed to minimise his own direct oversight of the administration of this country, and inclined to take things for granted and follow the line of least resistance, and generally to believe in the fetish of "the man on the spot,"—the irresponsibility, in the litertal sense, of the Indian Bureaucracy automatically increases. And when we say that it follows that the perils of possible maladministration are correspondingly the greater. A further crucial and characteristic element of the position lies in the fact that, with the exception of the authority of the Secretary of State, the Government of India is subject to no other restraining, controlling or corrective influence whatsoever such as obtains and has been expressly provided for in all civilized forms of Government. As the "Manchester Guardian" has pointed out, *a propos* of the series of acts of omission that were a part of the long-drawn-out muddle in Mesopotamia, the Indian Bureaucracy could have done various things to rectify and retrieve the position. after the true facts had been brought to their knowledge, but,—"there was no impulse from public discussion, no threat of public criticism, *no fear of the consequences of failure*, to compel them" to set to work with energy and persistence to remedy the evils.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's career as Secretary of State for India provides great object-lesson in the sheer irresponsibility that may be induced in the Government of this country by too confiding a reliance on "the men on the spot," and the corresponding slackening of that direct and constant supervision on the part of *the* responsible authority which is called for in the interests of the stability and integrity of British administration in this country. We shall take a concrete example of the grave injury that may be done to the vital interests of the Empire by such easy and inept optimism as was practised by Mr. Chamberlain. The writer of the well-known "A Londoner's Diary" in the "Evening Standard" wrote thus in mail week:

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S TRUST.

In view of the revelations made in the course of the Mesopotamia inquiry, one cannot but think that it was unfortunate that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, lent so ready an ear to the explanations he received from the Viceroy, and on occasions was tempted to use these explanations for the purpose of reproving members of Parliament seeking information.

I recall that regrettable incident known as the troop train scandal, when, it will be remembered, in answer to a question Mr. Chamberlain read a despatch from the Indian Government placing the chief responsibility for the loss of so many soldiers' lives on two officers. On its being suggested that these officers might possibly be given other positions of responsibility, he replied, "I think I can trust the Government of India when they have removed officers from their command not to give them other positions of responsibility."

How misplaced was the trust is shown by the fact that almost immediately after the event recorded, one of these officers was appointed by the Indian Government to the position of Commanding Royal Engineer at Lucknow, the excuse being that Engineer officers were very scarce and his employment was in the public interest, a conclusion in which Mr. Chamberlain readily acquiesced.

CRITICISM "EARNESTLY DEPRECATED."

Another time Mr. Chamberlain was asked about the lack of hospital accommodation for sick and wounded soldiers arriving in large numbers from Mesopotamia at Wellington and other smaller stations at Nilgiri Hills. Again he remained content with the official reply that the Viceroy was satisfied by an exhaustive inspection carried on by the G.O.C. in company with the Governor of Madras that "there was nothing more than inconveniences of a temporary nature which were quickly dealt with."

Mr. Chamberlain's loyalty to the Indian Government may be understood, but it was somewhat unnecessary to point out to the House that he earnestly deprecated what he termed "uncritical condemnation of the Indian Government and of officers serving under it who feel deeply the unjust aspersions cast upon them to which it is not open to them to make any reply."

No more damaging or explicit example could be found of the incalculable mischief that may result from an attitude of unquestioning faith in the judgment and representations of "the men on the spot." Yet, even after his disastrous experiences in regard to the Mesopotamia muddle, Mr. Chamberlain would not or could not wean himself from the habit of supine benevolence which he had acquired in regard to the Indian Bureaucracy. His "trust" in that fraternity was still undimmed and undiminished, if not waxing high, up to the moment of his relinquishing the Secretaryship of State. When Commander Wedgwood asked him in the House of Commons on June, 26th last: "May I ask my right hon. friend whether this internment of Mrs. Besant was referred to him and had his approval before it was promulgated?" Mr. Chamberlain replied: "No, Sir; the Madras Government took action on their own responsibility and within the powers and duties which are conferred upon them. *It was not referred to me, but I approve of their action.*"

And we may cite the supplementary discussion that followed as highly revealing of the ex-Secretary of State's frame of mind:

Commander Wedgwood: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that it is action such as this which tends to strengthen the Home Rule movement in India?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, Sir; Mrs. Besant has been engaged in a dangerous political agitation which might become highly dangerous and even disastrous to India. Her operations have come under the notice of more than one Government, and I cannot for one moment indicate any doubt as to the wisdom of the course which the Government of Madras have taken in this case.

Mr. Snowden: Are we to understand from that reply that it is a dangerous thing to advocate an extension of self-government for India by constitutional means?

Mr. Chamberlain: That is not what I said, and there is no colour for it in the answer which I gave.

Mr. Snowden: What other offence has Mrs. Besant committed than to advocate Home Rule for India by perfectly constitutional methods? Is it not a fact that she has throughout the whole propaganda deprecated anything in the nature of sedition or illegal action?

Mr. Chamberlain: She has taken part in an agitation and has pursued that agitation by means which in the opinion of the authorities in India, and in my opinion, are dangerous to the peace in British India.

Commander Wedgwood: Does the Right hon. gentleman imagine that you can suppress an agitation for freedom in this way?

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no desire to suppress any movement for freedom.

Mr. King: Will an opportunity of debating this question—

The Speaker, interrupting, called on the next question.

After this, we fancy, there will be general unanimity in the view that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation constituted a distinct service to India, and the cause of the Empire. Happily he did not have time, as Secretary of State, to allow a disastrous deadlock to develop in the fortunes of this country. But there can be little doubt that he was fairly started along that course. The Mesopotamia muddle would have been a trivial episode compared to the tragedy that has, as we earnestly hope and trust, been averted. The moral of Mr.. Chamberlain's career is too patent for us to need to labour. In any case it cannot well be lost upon so wide-awake a statesman as Mr. Montagu.

ANCIENT INDIA.

The reconstruction of life in Ancient India,—especially in its socio-economic aspect,—is a subject of fascinating interest and fruitful promise. But an economic history of Ancient India that would be at once comprehensive and would satisfy all the critical demands of modern scholarship is yet to be written. That the task has not yet been attempted is not due, however, to lack of materials. The wealth of material available for the reconstruction of the economic life of Ancient India is by no means inconsiderable. But it requires a patient search on the part of earnest and devoted explorers who would discard no clue that may show them the way. No doubt in recent years appreciable pioneer work has been done by some scholars and not the least valuable of the resources awaiting study and research are the products of the labours of Fick and Hopkins, of the editors and translators of the Sacred Books of the East. Quite recently, again, a Mysore scholar published an invaluable work on Ancient Indian polity,—an exposition of the principles reflected in the classic Tamil literature. But it is not merely the highways but also the by-paths of ancient literature that can yield results not less invaluable. The Jatakas, —the wonderful collection of the folklore of Buddhist India, for instance, are full of interest as giving a vivid picture of the social and economic life and customs of Ancient India or forming as Prof. Cowell in his introduction to their English version remarks, "an ever-shifting panorama of the village life such as Fah-Hian and Hionen-Thsang saw it in the old days." They are, however, a neglected field of research. It may be, that folklore is not good statistics. But in some ways, it is more valuable than statistics. For, as it has been truly said of them, "incidentally and accidentally these hundreds of tales with their introductory episodes, serve to illustrate, if not the times to which they refer, at least the times when they were definitely compiled and incorporated. In other words, they may be consulted for evidence of social usages prevailing in Northern India between the sixth or seventh centuries B. C. and the date of the Emperor Asoka, who reigned about fifty years later than Alexander the Great."

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta has, therefore, done well to invite attention to these Buddhist rebirth stories in the course of an article entitled "A Plea for an Economic Interpretation of the Jatakas" contributed to the current number of the "Calcutta Review." He has done so, he writes, in the hope that interested scholars may be stimulated to glean for themselves the historical and economic information embedded in then. As he says, the importance which attaches to these stories and the interest they possess for the student of Ancient Indian institutions cannot be exaggerated, whether they are approached from the sociological standpoint or the point of view of economic history or of public administration. Primarily, of course, these stories are intended to be vehicles for the expression of a particular religious philosophy, and as such throw a flood of light on the ethical ideals of the age in which they were composed or compiled. But they also "help us to understand the economic conditions of the period to which they relate and the working of the social and political institutions of the day." Mr. Gupta gives us, by way of illustrations, a few bits out of the Jatakas,—which we have not the space to quote but which prompt the conclusions that Benares, in pre-Asokan times, was one of the principal centres of commercial activity in India; that the mention of Kasi, Kosala and a few other kingdoms shows the division of the country into a number of independent principalities, before the rise and consolidation of the Asokan Empire; that communication between different parts of the country was carried on not merely by means of natural water-courses, but also by roads; that there were well-known and well-defined trade routes over which merchants travelled in caravans of 500 carts, duly escorted by armed guards and under the direction of expert guides and "desert pilots," the course of the caravans being regulated by the observance of the position of the stars; that the objective of these journeys from East to West must have been the Western seaports like Barrukaccha which occurs in the familiar refrain,—"merchants come from Barukaccha, seeking riches to purvey,"—and which modern research has identified with Broach; and that the profits of these traffickings must have been large, and merchants and traders undoubtedly held a prominent place and played a conspicuous part in the social economy of the day.

Mr. Gupta, thus draws a picture of the rural economy and village life that existed:—

It is the picture of a self-governing community of peasant proprietors. Here are the village elders—the householders—with their village headman who has dealings with the chief of the principality and there is on mesne or intermediate lordship. The village is a unit composed of a group of householders—to quote a celebrated phrase—democratically organised and not of a group of tenants autocratically governed. The village elders have their public duties to discharge, keeping the roads and bridges in good repair, digging wells and tanks, cutting down trees and the like, duties which remind us of the *trinoda necessitas* of Anglo-Saxon times in English History. They build up the public hall—the vestry—so to speak, and women contribute their quota to the good work. For, as we read, the Lady Thoughtful, one of the ladies of the household in which the Buddhisatta was born, caused a pleasaunce to be laid out at this spot, and not a flowering or fruit-bearing tree could be named which did not grow there.

Notes of the Day.

A Political Crisis.

A political crisis seems to have arisen in England out of Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris to attend the Socialists Conference. Mr. Henderson's conduct and the Government attitude regarding the matter are certainly extraordinary and without precedent in political life. Mr. Henderson is a member of the War Cabinet. He suddenly disappears to Paris to attend a conference of Labur delegates, which is called to consider a matter on which the Government must decide its own attitude as a matter of a policy. It is stated in Parliament, on behalf of the Cabinet, however, that Mr. Henderson has gone without consulting any of his colleagues and without any mission from the Government and that it is only as Secretary of the Labour Party that he is attending the Conference.

Extraordinary Conduct.

It would be hard to imagine a more extraordinary action on the part of a cabinet minister or a more extraordinary attitude on the part of a Government. Ministers cannot go careering off to political conferences without compromising the Government to which they belong and in the present instance the compromising character of Mr. Henderson's action is the more serious in that the conference he is attending, is discussing a question of a most delicate character—that regarding the attitude to be observed towards the Socialist Peace Conference at Stockholm. It may or may not be desirable that British Labourites and Socialists should meet German Socialists at Stockholm but it is certainly a matter in regard to which a minister ought not to be allowed to take a definite line without previous consultation with his colleagues. The motion in the Commons for the adjournment was talked out,—like everything else nowadays—but it does not appear that the matter is to be allowed to drop.

Lord Chelmsford.

"It is a far from agreeable task," as the President of the Ninth Session of the Behar Provincial Conference has observed, "for any publicist or public man to have to find fault with a personal action of the King Emperor's most exalted representative in the country." But the actions and speeches of his Excellency during the short period he has been in office, have laid him open to justifiable criticism of the strongest kind. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan has some trenchant criticisms to offer on the unprogressive policy of his Excellency, particularly with reference to the way in which he treated the Press deputation. The Khan Bahadur, who has been in intimate touch with the officials for a long series of years, observes:

"Assuming that his Excellency's facts and figures were absolutely correct—and they have been seriously disputed and questioned—we expected a Viceregal pronouncement to be marked with the elements of traditional dignity, urbanity and suavity. Can any one imagine Lord Hardinge being a party to such a rejoinder to people who had been invited to the Government House to approach the head of the Government with what they believed to be a genuine grievance? His Excellency's speech might perhaps have passed muster if delivered by Sir Reginald Craddock, but it was not in consonance with the dignity and exalted office of the Viceroy. Even more objectionable than his attitude towards the Indian Press, was his Excellency's unmerited attack on the judgment of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim delivered by him as officiating Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in Mrs. Besant's Press Act case. I leave it to lawyers to declare how far such a procedure is constitutional and warranted either by Statute or convention. But for my part, I feel bound to declare my conviction that such an open and unjustifiable attitude by the head of the Indian executive towards his Majesty's Judges in this country is not calculated to help the administration of justice, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such a sorry exhibition."

Government Pleaders and Politics.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi raised a point of considerable importance to the public and the legal profession in interpellating the Local Government in regard to the position of Public Prosecutors, Assistants of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors, Subordinate Government Pleaders and Honorary Assistants. It would appear that the Legal Remembrancer issued a circular in March last, indicating briefly "the attitude which he considers that Government Pleaders should adopt towards political movements." In this circular, Mr. French expressed the view that "Government Pleaders are required in the course of their duties not only to represent the views and act in the interest of the Government of the day in cases coming before the courts but to give advice on legal matters concerning Government business of any kind or in any department." He, therefore, considered that a Government Pleader's duties were such that he could not identify himself with "any political movement, the objects or methods of which are in any essential matter opposed to the policy and expressed views of the Government or are condemned by the Government," without incapacitating himself "to a greater or lesser degree, according to the circumstances from honourably fulfilling the duties of his appointment." Further, he desired to make it known that he would call upon any Government Pleader, in virtue of Section 21 of the Government Servants' Conduct rules, to desist from adopting towards a political question an attitude inconsistent with his duties or to resign his appointment.

Are They Government Servants?

Now, the question is whether Government Pleaders are "Government Servants" in the same sense in which the permanent officials, high or low, are. Our own opinion is that they are not and that they can never be. They are not paid servants of the Government in the same sense that the executive officials are nor are they entitled to pension or privileges of service. The remuneration they get is no doubt fixed, and there are certain rules to guide them in the conduct of Government cases. The remuneration is more or less in the shape of "retainer," and when a pleader is appointed as a Public Prosecutor or Government Pleader, he merely accepts a "retainer" for Government, which makes it incumbent on him to appear in all cases for or against Government and also tender advice on any point of law whenever it is sought. Beyond this, he is free to appear in private, civil and criminal cases in which Government is not concerned, and no manner of obligation rests on him as to what opinion he holds in politics. However flattering it may be to them to be told that they are in short the legal brain of Government, it is absurd to say that pleaders exchange their liberty of thought and freedom of conscience for a mess of pottage the moment they are labelled as "Government Pleaders". In appointing anyone a Government Pleader, Government has no more claim on him in extra-legal matters than any private individual can have over a pleader whom he permanently retains.

SIR DINSHAH WACHA AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A paragraph has appeared in some of the papers to the effect that the Hon. Sir Dinshah Edulji Wacha has resigned the presidentship of the Bombay Presidency Association and the membership of both the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

The statements made in the said paragraph are not accurate and require correction.

As to the last two bodies, the constitution of the Congress provides that all ex-Presidents of the Co[illegible] the *ex-officio* members th[illegible] resignation arises o[illegible] nection.

As to the presi[illegible] Presidency Asso[illegible] shah had n[illegible] unwilling Associat[illegible] co-work[illegible] ed h[illegible] of [illegible] cia[illegible] W[illegible] etc.,

2nd

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

BAD WEATHER IMPEDES OPERATIONS.

OPEN CAMPAIGNING IMPRACTICABLE.

CAPTURED POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

OVER 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED WEST OF CERNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs to-day:—

Heavy rain continues with pitiless insistence. The ground over which the main fighting is taking place is not good at the best but at present under a weeping sky with visibility shrouded to about a thousand yards it is all but impracticable for open campaigning.

ENEMY MASSED ATTACK REPELLED.

The Germans are attempting some heavy counter-attacking particularly in the neighbourhood of Labasseville where the position at the moment is indefinite.

Yesterday evening there was an outburst of intense shelling from a portion of the German line further north and in growing dusk the enemy was seen massing for an attack. Our batteries ranged upon them and the fieldgreys melted away.

EFFECTIVE GAS-ATTACK.

Wind and heavy atmosphere being suitable we lossed large instalments of gas near Fleurbain with good results. Our casualties yesterday were light considering the magnitude of the fight. What we pray for now is improvement in weather The rain has all but ceased as I write and the sky is growing perceptibly lighter and the guns are beginning to bark in greater volume.

TREMENDOUS ENEMY CASUALTIES.

The correspondent in a later message sent off at five in the afternoon says a period of quiet has succeeded to yesterday's Anglo-French advance against the long-prepared enemy positions. Even our tremendous bombardment still left in many places formidable obstacles.

We have retired a few men from some extreme points thereby creating a wide No-Man's Land.

Meanwhile consolidating is proceeding despite the handicap of heavy rain. Prisoners agree that the prolonged bombardment inflicted tremendous casualties and also state that our counter-battery work was wonderfully effective, knocking out many guns, which is probably the reason for the alleged inadequate artillery support. Our artillery's activity has not been relaxed despite bad visibility.

The latest news from the battleline is the situation is unchanged.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS ROUND YPRES.

BRITISH CAPTURE OVER 5000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—Rain has fallen throughout the day. We have advanced our line slightly in the neighbourhood of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ST. JULIEN.

The French gained further ground on the east bank of the Yser canal. Strong forces of the enemy heavily counter-attacked our new positions eastward and [illegible] of Ypres between Wetshoek [illegible] After resisting repeated [illegible] compelled after stubborn [illegible] from St. Julien. The [illegible] larly fierce for Westhoek. [illegible] tern outskirts.

[illegible] rnoon, again at- [illegible] d of the Ypres- [illegible] out advanced [illegible] The fighting

[illegible] ver 5,000 [illegible] ers. We [illegible] mber of

[illegible] NES.

[illegible] our aero- [illegible] dvancing infantry throughout the day and successfully bombed and maintained machine-gun fire on the enemy's aerodromes, transport and infantry. A few enemy machines attempted to fly. We brought down six machines. Three of ours are missing.

TOTAL CAPTURES IN JULY.

We captured in July, including those taken yesterday to six in the evening, 4,039 prisoners, of whom eighty-five were officers. We also took during the month eight field-guns, fifty-three machine-guns and thirty-two trench-mortars.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN CRAONNE-HURTEBISE SECTOR.

ENEMY ATTACK WEST OF CERNY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 2.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In Belgium there has been persistent rain. Our troops continue to organise the positions won. North of the Aisne, there has been reciprocal artillery firing in the Craonne-Hurtebise sector. A German attack west of Cerny was repulsed. We took thirty prisoners.

An artillery duel took place on the right of Meuse.

TERRIFIC FRENCH BOMBARDMENT

'ALLIED GUNFIRE FIVE TIMES THAT OF GERMANS,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Flanders on the message of July 31st says:—So terrific was our artillery firing that the Germans abandoned their first and second lines on the Yser canal on the 29th and allowed the French to occupy them. Their subsequent attempt to recover them was an utter failure.

The ground where the French are consolidating is very flat and so wet that it is most difficult to entrench. Great shell-craters fill with water under the eyes of the observers. The most notable feature of the battle has been the appalling artillery preparation in accordance with General Petain's cherished idea that the Allied gunfire must be five times that of the Germans.

In a message dated Wednesday he says that the battle maintains a predominately artillery character. The hapless German infantry must have been practically unprotected as dugouts and even deep trenches are impossible in the waterlogged country. Hence numerous dead have been found.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE EAST OF CERNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—After the magnificient success in Belgium we consolidated in torrential rain the positions won. The artillery struggle continues on the whole Aisne front.

Strong counter-attacks enabled us to make progress east of Cerny at several points taking thirty prisoners. After the bombardment of several days in the region between Avocourt and Hill 304 the Germans in the morning attacked the positions we captured on July 17th. They were only able to reach certain advanced elements in our first line where they were held up by a curtain of fire.

Captain Guynemier has won his fiftieth victory in air.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

SERIOUS CRISIS THREATENED.

REPORTED SPLIT IN LABOUR RANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 2.

There is much feeling in the House of Commons at Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris and his explanation to-day is anxiously awaited; as the decision of Labour executive to appoint delegates to Stockholm reverses the Manchester resolution in January and it is believed to be due to Mr. Henderson's advice since his return from Russia. It is understood that the motive underlying the change is the feeling that there will be less danger to the Allied cause if British and French representatives are at Stockholm to check the impulsiveness of Russians.

CONSERVATIVES MAKING MOST OF INCIDENT.

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that Conservatives are resentful of Mr. Churchill's appointment and are making the most of the Henderson incident, in order to teach the Government a lesson.

"The Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" in leaders denounce Mr. Henderson and the holding of an international conference in war time.

BLACKPOOL TEXTILE WORKERS' SUPPORT.

The Blackpool Textile Federation Conference, by a narrow majority, decided to support the recommendation of Labour executive to meet enemy socialists at Stockholm. The majority acted on the advice of Mr. Henderson.

MR. HENDERSON ON HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA.

A telegram from Paris says Mr. Henderson, speaking before the Parliamentary Committee which gave a reception to Russian delegates, said his visit to Russia had inspired him with the highest confidence in the Provisional Government and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates. He added that Great Britain, whatever the duration of war, would never swerve from the resolution to exact punishment for the crimes of 1914. Peace at the present position of the war would be Criminal. The peoples had suffered too much and victory alone would ensure a durable peace.

CRISIS IN LABOUR PARTY.

"The Times" says, Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris has caused a crisis in the Labour Party. It is understood that Ministers informed him yesterday of their anxiety to see him as early as possible. It is stated that Mr. Henderson did not consult the home Labour leaders as to the new orientation of Labour policy and the strongest of them are resolved not to follow him. It is suggested that his resignation is the only solution. The more stalwart Labour leaders are now up in arms determined to oppose the proposal that British Labour representatives should meet German socialists during the war.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PROTEST IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons Viscount Duncannon moved the adjournment in order to draw attention to the conduct of the War Cabinet, in allowing at a critical period one of its members to proceed abroad accompanied by a pacifist member of the House, on business unconnected with his Ministerial duties, and on a mission which had not the sanction of the Government.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.

Viscount Duncannon's motion for adjournment of Commons was talked out.

MARSHAL HAIG CONGRATULATES GENERAL PETAIN.

A WARM TRIBUTE TO BRITISH VALOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.

Field-Marshal Haig has telegraphed to General Petain paying a tribute to the ability and ardour of the French Army commanded by General Anthoine whose success assured the Allied flank and largely contributed to Tuesday's success.

FRESH GLORY TO BRITISH VALOUR.

General Petain has replied:—The success of the combined attacks which you directed sheds fresh glory on the British flag and strengthens the mutual confidence of the British and French Armies.

SIR JOHN NIXON'S SUCCESSOR.

LT. GEN. SIR ROBERT SCALLON'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 2.

The "Gazette" announces that Lieut.-General Sir Robert Scallon, Indian Army, has been appointed General in place of Sir John Nixon.

MICHAELIS' STATEMENT DENIED

BATTALION OF DEATH'S ACHIEVEMENT.

4 LINES OF ENEMY TRENCHES PUSHED BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 3.

A Battalion of Death of three hundred Reval sailors forced four lines of enemy trenches instead of two as ordered. When they asked for reinforcements soldiers fired on sailors, who were between two fires and began to retire. Only fifteen of them were unwounded and three officers shot themselves rather than retire.

The Foreign Office denies the statement of Dr. Michaelis to journalists in Berlin that Russia had specially protested to France regarding the latter's war aims. It says that the Allied conference will, shortly, exhaustively examine Russia's general declaration of war aim, made on May 18th.

"TIMES" STORY OF POTSDAM MEETING.

A BERLIN DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 2.

A telegram from Berlin officially denies "The Times" allegation regarding the meeting at Potsdam on July 5th 1914. It says that neither then nor at any other time was such a meeting held.

REORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN ARMIES.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFIDENT OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 2.

The Foreign Minister, in a circular letter to the Allies, declares that the necessary steps have been taken to restore the combative strength of the armies. The Government will not be deterred by any difficulties from prosecuting the war to a final triumph of the principles of the Russian revolution, knowing that Russia's liberty and that of all mankind depends on that.

He adds that the reorganised and regenerated armies will at the appointed hour resume the onward march to victory.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN ATTACK IN GRJIMALOV.

RETREAT BETWEEN DNIESTER AND PRUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 12 noon, August 2.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We attacked and carried a position in the region of Grjimalov in the direction of Trembowla. We frustrated an attempt to cross the Zbrucz river north of Husiatyn but the enemy forced us back across the Zbrucz elsewhere. Our losses were great.

The enemy forced us to retire between the Dniester and Pruth east of Gerement.

M. KERENSKY RETURNS TO PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug 3.

M. Kerensky has returned.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOPPING 40 PER CENT OF MACHINERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 2.

The Cotton Control Board will meet at Manchester to-day to consider proposals for stopping 40 per cent. of spindles and looms and for imposing a levy on the owners of machinery, which is allowed to work for the benefit of machinery and 40,000 workers standing idle.

BLACKPOOL TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

"CLAIM OF LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE MUST BE CONSIDERED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 3.

At the Annual Conference of Textile Workers at Blackpool, representing a quarter of a million workers, the Chairman said that after the claims of the Army and food supplies and shipping were met, the claim of Lancashire cotton trade must be fully considered. It was the Government's duty so to deal with the available supplies of cotton as to secure regularity of employment and full wage-earning power to workpeople. If short time became necessary wages must equal full time wages; nothing else would prevent disputes regarding stoppages, which all wished to avoid.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY POSITIONS ON LUGUNGU CAPTURED.

ADVANCE IN KILWA AREA CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

An East Africa official communiqué says:—After sharp fighting we drove the enemy from the positions on the Lugungu river south-east of Iringa and Ntuliras south of Mahenge. Our advance continues in the Kilwa area.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

RETURNS OF THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 2.

The Admiralty says:—During the week 2,747 merchantmen arrived at ports in the United Kingdom and 2,776 left. Eighteen vessels over 1,600 tons and three under were sunk. Nine were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2214	2433	28	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2776	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2903	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2698	2796	14	3	8	17
,, 18	2728	2920	14	4	8	19
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.

For French ports the figures were 1,068 arrivals and 1,072 departures. Two vessels over sixteen hundred tons and one under were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.

During the week ended July 29th 610 vessels arrived at Italian ports and 536 left. Four small sailingships were sunk.

P. AND O. CO. BUY HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE'S PREMISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have bought the premises of the Hamburg-Amerika Line in London for £602,000 sterling.

LONDON TEA-MARKET.

UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR BETTER CLASS TEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

There was again a very keen demand at yesterday's tea sales for better class Indian teas especially the free D class, the price of which may now be said to average about two shillings a pound. On the contrary, a large quantity of cheaper tea was unsold. The brokers are mystified at this.

It is suggested that owing to good wages the workers are insisting on better class teas or that the distributors are concentrating on better kinds because they do not consider that the fixed prices of lower grades leave sufficient profit.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR HARGICOURT.

48 HOURS' INCESSANT RAIN ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Aug. 3.

A British communiqué says, we have had forthy-eight hours' incessant rain. The enemy yesterday afternoon succeeded at great cost in gaining a footing in our advanced positions near the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our counter-attack drove him out at all points, completely re-establishing the former line. We made a successful raid south-eastward of Hargicourt.

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S TRIBUTE.

"THE SPECIAL SAINT OF MODERN INDIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 12 noon, August 2.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian residents and British sympathisers held at Caxton Hall to express the loss sustained by India by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn said that Mr. Naoroji might be called the special saint of modern India. He was the author of India's new inspirations and the spiritual father of worthy disciples. His was a life of service and sacrifice and his devotion had forced the link between England and India. His life revealed a faith in the ultimate triumph of justice and right and very assured hope in the future happiness of India and loving sympathy for the sufferings and sorrows of mankind everywhere.

THE THREE LESSONS OF HIS LIFE.

Sir Herbert Roberts moved a resolution expressing sorrow and appreciation. He said that in the House of Commons no better and truer representative of India could be found than Mr. Naoroji. The three great lessons of his life were the power of his personality and character, the power of his large patriotism and the power of his persistent and courageous advocacy of good causes.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig and carried in silence.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Roberts seconded by Mr. Dube it was decided to forward the memorial resolution to the bereaved family.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree mentioned that the Parsi community had already expressed their appreciation.

OFFICERS DETAINED IN ENGLAND.

STATEMENT BY MR. MONTAGU IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the proposal was being discussed with the War Office for remedying the hardship on officers who owing to lack of transport were detained in England after being passed as medically fit to return to India or one of the Eastern theatres of war.

EXPLOSION IN A MUNITIONS FACTORY.

SIX KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 2.

The Press Bureau says that an explosion which caused considerable damage occurred in a munitions factory in South Wales yesterday afternoon. Six persons were killed and three injured.

SALVING THE POONA.

AWARD OF £12,280 BY ADMIRALTY COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The Admiralty Court has awarded £12,280 to a group of his Majesty's ships and the tug Alert for salving the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Poona off Beachy Head on December 6th 1916 after she had been mined by the enemy and was said to be sinking. The Poona's cargo of silver bullion and merchandise from Calcutta for London was valued at £450,000 sterling and the ship was valued at £200,000.

CROP PROSPECTS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 2.

The report of the Board of Agriculture on crop prospects says that in France, Italy, Denmark and Sweden the yield is expected to be below the average, in Canada and the United States at present the condition is good and the yield is expected to be satisfactory. Switzerland and Central Russia are average.

ITALIAN DOCKYARD.

FIRST STANDARDISED STEAMER ALMOST READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's special cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Central News" at Rome states that the Italian dockyard's first standardised steamer is almost ready and that others will follow without interruption.

THE MYSTIC AS POLITICIAN.

II

It was said of the late Cecil Rhodes that he thought in continents and one of the most important effects of the present world war will be that the power to think in continents, which was previously confined to a few exceptional individuals, will be shared by the nations as a whole. Owing to the widespread migrations of armies, comprising the youth of east and west, the peoples of the world will have acquired an enormous expansion of consciousness; the minds of the nations will cease to be parochial, and become able to think in continents.

The consciousness of the mystic, as described by Edward Carpenter, has been given the name of the cosmic consciousness, and differs from the Rhodesian type only in being wider in range, and more all-embracing in character. The widespread change therefore which the war will make in the world consciousness of the nations will be an approximation towards the mystic consciousness, and may make it possible for the language of mystics to be "understanded of the people." The role of the mystic as politician, which was one of rarety in the past, may in the future be of more frequent occurrence.

When the ordinary man writes of events, he deals mainly with the actions of men and becomes an historian. When the mystic writes of events, he deals with the divine as well as the human, since he is conscious of both, and the result of his work is an Iliad or a Mahabharata, where the action of gods as well as of men are taken into account. The historian treats only of the outer effects, the mystic deals also with the inner causes. A modern instance of the two methods of treatment will make the difference clear. It is now obvious to all the world that the present war had to decide the principle on which the nations should evolve; whether the principle should be that of freedom, which we may call the British type, or the principle of dominance which we may call the German type. The issue was decided in favour of the British type, the principle of free evolution, on September 9th, 1914, between five and six in the evening, at the battle of the Marne, when the German army was pierced by Foch, and forced to retreat. When Foch was asked how he came to devise the manoeuvre which saved the civilisation, he was unable to explain. The philosophy of materialism tells us that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile, and on this theory the future of humanity was thus determined by an accidental jet of thought secreted by the molecules of Foch's brain.

In order to understand the standpoint from which the mystic visualises the working of the mechanism by which the universe is governed and controlled, it should be realised that it is these fountains of thought, welling up apparently from nowhere, in the brains of a Foch, of a Wilson, of a Czar, or of a Kaiser, which determines the course of evolution, and decides the actions of mankind for weal or woe. The historian and the politician disregards these thought sources, the mystic makes them an object of special study. To the historian and politician the actions of men are primary causes, to the mystic they are secondary effects.

The mystic rejects the theory that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile, because he knows it is quite otherwise. These thought fountains, thus pouring through the brain cells of humanity, and which govern it, originate from the divine counterparts of men, the existence of which is taught by all the great religions; and the universe is for the evolution and manifestation of these divinities of which humanity at present represents the infant phases. "I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the most high." (Psalms 82, 6, and John 10, 34).

To the ordinary thinker, the dictum of Shakespere, "All the world's a stage, and men and women merely players," is a pleasing poetic fancy, but to the mystic, it is a cold and sober fact. Men and women are the masks of their divine counterparts, the gods, who control the streams of thought welling up in the minds of the races, and these thought streams are the real sea of the government of men. The mystic studies these governing thought forces, the ordinary politician ignores them. The mystic is in consequence regarded as unpractical, and the politician as practical. But is this really so? In ordinary times the politician of the usual type may be the most suitable instrument of the gods, because he is in closer touch with the common thoughts of men, but in the case of great world upheavals like the present, when one civilisation is dying, and another being born, then the mystic as politician, being more or less in touch with the game the gods are playing, may be by far the more practical of the two. Hence we have such practical mystics as H. G. Wells in Europe, and Mrs. Besant in Asia, taking leading parts in guiding the great reconstruction of thought through which the world is passing. Such mystics, though widely different in training, generally sound the same note, and advocate the same object. In this respect, we may compare the views of H. G. Wells, as given in the "Daily Chronicle," London, and reproduced in Indian journals, with those of Mrs. Besant. "We need to make the world understand that we do not put our nation nor our Empire before the commonwealth of man. Unless presently we are to follow Germany along the tragic path her national vanity and her world ambitions have made for her, that is what we have to make clear now. It is not only our duty to mankind, it is also the same course for our own preservation ..... Finally, the time is drawing near when the Egyptian and the nations of India will ask us, 'Are things going on for ever here as they go on now, or are we to look for the time when we, too, like the Africander, the Canadian and the Austrian, will be your confessed and equal partners? . . . . . Great Britain has to table her policy. It is a thing overdue. . . . . We want all mankind to understand that our Empire is not a net about the world in which the progress of mankind is entangled, but a self-conscious political system working side by side with the other democracies of the earth, preparing the way for, and prepared at last to sacrifice and merge itself in, the world confederation of free and equal peoples."

That the times are ripe for the formation of a world confederation is now obvious even to the man in the street, but mystics knew of this for many years before the war broke out, and were preparing the thoughts of men for it by their writings and speeches. Similarly it is because they know of the important function which India has to perform, as a free unit, in the coming confederation that they have taken an active part in Indian politics. They know that the present turmoil cannot cease until India's right of freedom has been definitely recognised. For in war time the nations are in a state of solution, and just as chemical transformations can only take place whilst the reacting compounds are in a state of solution, so also the transformations of nations can only precipitate into the new state required during the dissolutions and disintegrations of war. The nations are now passing through their Gethsemane, and it is the desire to bring to an early finish this "agony and bloody sweat" that spurs on the mystic to play the part he is playing, and to establish the required relationship between east and west. If man knew the things that mystics know, then all the world would be "impatient idealists."

To ask us to wait till after the war and then bring on our reforms, is like asking the chemist to form a precipitate of calcium sulphate, when the reacting compounds are not in the liquid state. The new precipitate can only be formed whilst the nations are dissolved in the turmoil of war. The Russian reformers wished to defer the revolution until after the war, but were not able. America made desperate efforts to keep neutral but could not, because the functions which Russia and America are to perform in the world confederation could only be established by the state of war. Similarly the status of India must be likewise established. The required changes do not correspond to a slow evolution or a growth, they correspond to a rapid chemical precipitation.

The war shall come to an end when the star-gods, which are the divine counterparts of men, shall will that this shall happen, for all human actions result from the thoughts of men, and these thought streams are determined by celestial entities which are divine selves of humanity. When therefore the national changes which can only be accomplished during a state of war have become established the war will end, for then the wills of men will have become identical with the will of the gods. Those therefore who help forward the required changes are shortening the war, whilst those who obstruct these changes are prolonging it. These are not times in which men must 'wait and see,' they are times in which we must 'be up and doing' for the terrible birth throes through which we are passing, if prolonged too far, will threaten the very life of humanity, and throw us back into the dark ages.

The termination of the war depends more at the present time on the psychological changes in the minds of men than on the work of the armies. A wave of thought which would bring about a revolutionary change in the Government of Germany or Austria, like that which has taken place in Russia, would do more towards ending the war than a successful drive by the eastern or western armies, and such a thought wave can be initiated or withheld at the will of the gods. A meeting of the cabinet where important decisions are made is but a centre of thought forces, as is also a meeting between the Kaiser and his Chancellor, or between Hindenberg and Ludendorff, and all such meetings are but moves in the cosmic chess game which the gods are playing.

Those who control the thought streams welling up in the minds of men are the wielders of all power in heaven and earth. The wise acts of those working with the divine will, and the foolish acts of those working against it are all essential parts of the game, and often the foolish acts are more efficient, and bring about a more rapid advance, than the wise acts. This is shown by the foolish action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant, which has done more for home rule in a week than Mrs. Besant free could have accomplished in a year. There is a profound truth hidden beneath the saying: "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first drive mad." This is illustrated by the case of the French monarchy before the first revolution, and again in the recent Russian revolution, whilst the Kaiser and his Prussian oligarchy will probably form a third instance. Shall we have to say the same of the Indian Bureaucracy, or will it learn wisdom from its few initial errors, such as the partition of Bengal, and the internment of Mrs. Besant? If it partakes of the true British character it will become wise by experience, and instead of opposing, will take the lead in the cause of freedom. I have a shrewd suspicion that the emancipation of India will be unique, and that of all the countries restored to freedom after the war, India will stand alone as having acquired her liberty by peaceful and constitutional methods.

When we glance across to a prostrate Europe at the end of three years of unparalleled agony and bloodshed, one feels inclined to cry aloud: Ye Gods, when shall this slaughter cease! And through the mystic comes the answer: when the changes required for the birth of the new civilisation are accomplished, then, and not before, shall all this slaughter cease, and one of the most important of these essential changes is the emancipation of the Indian people.

G. E. SUTCLIFFE.

GATHERING AT ALLBLESS BAGH.

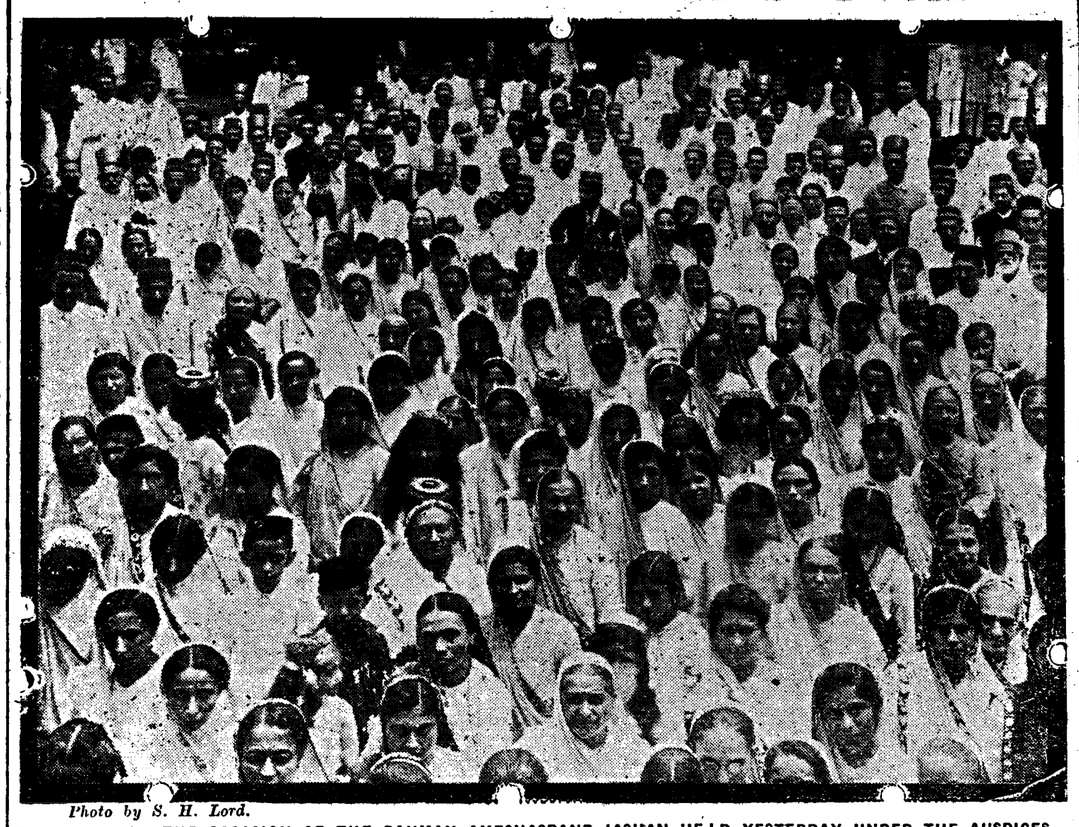


Photo by S. H. Lord.

ASSEMBLED ON THE OCCASION OF THE BAHMAN AMESHASPAND JASHAN HELD YESTERDAY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE JASHAN COMMITTEE.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA APPOINTMENTS.

THE "TIMES" ON THE NEW MEMBERS

The comments of "The Times" upon the new appointments to the Council of India, which were announced on Tuesday June 26, are of an unusual character, in view of the past utterances of that newspaper on Indian questions. We reproduce them below:—

The new appointments are interesting, because both of them indicate a widening of the field of choice. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is one of the most remarkable Hindus of modern times, and he has a wealth of administrative experience which few of his countrymen can claim. He has filled the highest executive offices open to Indians, both in native States and in British India, and to a deep familiarity with land questions he adds much knowledge of railway administration, of shipping and internal trade, and of industrial problems. He has played a large part in the development of the progressive State of Bhavnagar, has been adviser to the Maharaja of Bikaner, and has been a member of the Bombay Executive Council. He is the most orthodox of Hindus, enjoys the fullest trust and reseet of his own community, and may be said to represent that very large class of moderate though liberal opinion which still preponderates in the Peninsula.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the other new member, is an extremely able Bengali who has long been prominently and honourably associated with the Indian National Congress. He does not possess that intimacy with statecraft and that familiarity with official responsibility which his colleague can claim, but he has sound judgment and long experience of Indian affairs. He is the first prominent Indian politician to be nominated to the Council of India, and we believe his appointment will give much satisfaction in Bengal. The decision marks in effect the first step towards summoning the acknowledged spokesmen of Indian political thought to take up a share of the burden of executive control.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MR. HYNDMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the well-known leader of British social democrats, writes as follows in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Like everybody who has followed the development of Indian opinion for the past 50 years I felt deeply grieved when I read of the death of my old friend Dadabhai Naoroji. Probably no man living has done as much for a cause as this wonderful old Parsee.

Yet there is really no reason to feel sad at his passing away. He has had a full and complete life; he devoted himself during nearly the whole of it to one single great cause; he lived long enough to see the views which he held spread throughout the great Empire whose welfare he had championed. What could a man want more?

I made his acquaintance in connection with an article I was writing for the "Nineteenth Century" on the "Bankruptcy of India," and our acquaintance ripened into close friendship. From that time I have always felt the highest regard for this remarkable man, whose courage, assiduity, industry, and persistency are not, even now, I think, fully appreciated in this country. Dadabhai was a Parsee, and by that fact, it might be thought, not best qualified to champion the cause of the vast population of India, among whom his people constitute a small, though in all business matters a very successful, minority. Educated at an English institution, the Elphinstone College, of Bombay, he became its professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

THE FIRST INDIAN M.P.

The work of his life really began, however, in 1855, when, although engaged in business in London, he was all the time concerned with the welfare of his own people. He also served in several municipal offices in his native city of Bombay, and in 1874 was Dewan, or Prime Minister of the great native state of Baroda.

When Lord Salisbury said that India must be bled, Dadabhai and those who agreed with him proved by relentless statistics what this bleeding meant and means in terms of Indian poverty. He was the first Indian member of Parliament, sitting for the Central Division of Finsbury. He was also one of the originators of the Indian National Congress, of which he was president in 1886, 1893, and 1906. In London he was equally active in all Indian movements, and in Parliamentary duties. He never at any time advocated revolutionary rising, or had sympathy with anarchical efforts. What he hoped was that England would be wise enough to recognise the truth in time, and to grant that freedom to India which we are sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives to gain and secure for other races of mankind.

A DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

In the dacoity case just decided by the Allahabad High Court, Mr Justice Tudball allowed the appeal of Abdul Jalil and others who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Kumaun and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The evidence showed that a large number of dacoities were committed, some in Nepal territory and others in British India. One of the dacoits became approver and described these dacoities. The approver was said to come from a respectable family his father being a vakil, and his brother a barrister. His Lordship, however, held that the evidence of identification was not reliable and acquitted the accused.

POONA WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

BENEFIT FETE OPENED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon this evening drove in state to the Gymkhana club in order to open the exhibition and fete organised in aid of the Poona Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund and the East Indies Station Naval Fund. Their Excellencies were received by the members of the committee headed by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson, and Major-General Sir M. Leigh, and by whom they were conducted to the stage where seats had been prepared for them. The exhibition had not quite filled at this time though a number of soldiers in uniform together with a large concourse of sick and wounded and a fair sprinkling of ladies filled the hall while it was quite apparent from the screened galleries overlooking the hall that many purdah ladies were accommodated tehre.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson in welcoming their Excellencies said it gave him great pleasure to welcome their Excellencies on behalf of the committee. The proceeds of the undertaking, as had been published were to be devoted to the Poona Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund and to the East Indies Station Naval War and Relief Fund. The excellent and unceasing work which has been carried on by this body since the beginning of the War was well known. Unfortunately there was no immediate prospect that such organizations could in the least relax their activities and it was the duty of all who could to provide them with sufficient funds to meet their many needs. It was for this purpose that the fete had been organised by Mrs. Fowler to whose initiative was due the fact that the leading feature of the exhibition was the handiwork of soldiers of the Poona Division.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor after thanking Sir Charles Anderson for his kind invitation to himself and Lady Willingdon to open the exhibition and fete said he would like to give all present a hint, viz. that it was expected of them to spend money and to see the exhibition of articles made by the soldiers in the 6th Poona Division. He referred to Mrs. Fowler, the wife General Fowler, to whom a large measure of the success of the fete was due. It must be a great satisfaction to the helpers for the Women's War Relief Fund to know that they had earned the gratitude of those men who were fighting in Mesopotamia. When the history of Bombay's experiences in the war came to be written, the women of Bombay would get their due recognition for all that they had done.

Though rain at one time threatened to spoil the outdoor part of the exhibition it cleared off after some time and things were able to proceed merrily enough. In the Parsee Ladies' Club were situated the wrestling arena for Indian soldiers, exhibition of soldiers' handicrafts, and steam merry go round, while in the gounds of the Gymkhana club were situated cocoanut shies and similar attractions. The usual array of refreshment stalls lined one part of the ground, and all these were well patronised. The concert concludes at 9-45.

SPECIAL CONGRESS IN U. P.

LADIES' PROTEST MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 2.

A meeting of the reception committee of the U. P. Special Provincial Congress was held at Rafae-am last evening. Nawab Zuqadarjung was voted to the chair. The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad was unanimously elected as President of the Congress and the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan as chairman of the reception committee. The Congress meets at Rifae-am on Sunday the 20th August at 11 a.m. Arrangements are being pushed on for the successful holding of the meeting. A large number of delegates have already been elected in the mufassil districts for the Congress. No visitors will be allowed to attend the Congress and nobody will be allowed to attend as a delegate unless duly elected. Special tickets to reporters will be issued on application to the Secretary, Provincial Congress U. P. Lucknow.

A ladies' meeting will be held on the 4th instant to protest against the Madras internments and to elect lady delegates for the Special Congress.

TRAGEDY AT MUSSOOREE,

TRUANT SCHOOL BOY'S SAD END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUSSOOREE, Aug. 1.

On Wednesday afternoon a tragic affair took place on the Mall, Mussooree. It appears that two well connected lads, who were day scholars at one of the schools here, ran away. One boy went down the country presumably to his home, the other was staying at a house on the Mall. His parents arrived a few days ago and the father admonished the lad for his misconduct. The boy went into his bed room and shortly afterwards the report of a gun was heard. On entering the room he was discovered groaning on the floor, having been shot in the head, a discharged 12 bore gun lying near him. The unfortunate lad expired shortly after. The police were communicated with and the magistrate was quickly on the spot when an inquest and an enquiry was held, the result of which is not yet known. As no one was in the room with the lad at the time of the occurrence, it is difficult to say whether, as would seem probable in view of the lad's youth, the tragic occurrence was due to an accident or not. The greatest sympathy is felt for the parents.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RECRUITING.

STORY OF A WOMAN'S APPLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Besides the case referred to by Sir James Meston in the council meeting at Lucknow, the following case is reported from Aligarh district as an encouragement to recruiting. A Jat of Iglas Tahsil enlisted in the 35th Sikhs. Next day, his wife appeared in man's clothing and applied to be enlisted in the same regiment. When her sex was discovered, she said she could not bear to be left alone, and wanted to join the army and fight along with her husband. The recruiting officer told her that this was impossible. He also offered to release her husband. But the wife said that she would consider it a sin to stand in the way of her husband, and prevent him from fighting for a just cause.

The Government communiqué in citing these two cases says: When simple village women display such loyalty and readiness to serve their king and country, it is a hopeful sign for their province. We are being called upon for a great force of fighting men and if the same spirit inspires the fighting classes of all districts, we shall not be ashamed of our response. It is hoped that by bringing to notice the case of these two heroines the spirit of generous emulation and rivalry may be stirred up and their stories may exercise an influence wider than they ever dreamed of. There are few of us who could not learn something from these two village women.

GERMAN NERVOUSNESS ABOUT YPRES SALIENT.

ENEMYS' SIGNAL FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

A "Pioneer" above says:—

The Germans' nervousness about the Ypres salient had caused them to mass men thereabouts, and it was one of these concentrations which gained a temporary success by the sea. The massed stregth was strategically placed for launching a powerful counter-attack and when the magnificent drive of the British had crossed the canal and river and had bitten deep into the defensive one of the Germans launched their powerful counter-attacks. Tides of men are said to have been rolled up against the advance, but these were outfought and entirely dispersed by our troops. The enemy had apparently counted much on turning our advance into a retreat. So far he has signally failed despite good artillery work. The great masing of men for these purposes is borne out by the fact that of the prisoners taken some five thousand belong to a dozen different divisions.

The push had a great effect in Russia where the trial and shooting of enemy agents among the troops goes on apace. Many of these hirelings have been arrested by the soldiers themselves and handed over to justice. But it is apparent that great damage has been done among the most ignorant of the peasant class.

The enemy's eastern drive has succeeded but counter-measures have reacted on the movement with effect. It is too early to say that Von Hinderburg has really committed himself to an eastern campaign. Much depends on the situation created by the offensive in the west.

RESTRICTION OF LIBERTIES IN INDIA.

THE CAUSE OF IDEALISM.

The following letter from Mr. D. N. Bannerjea was published in the "Manchester Guardian" of Monday, June 25:—

To learn of the drastic suppression of constitutional propaganda under orders of the Madras Government has been a keen disappointment to some of us who sincerely believe that the vigorous prosecution of this war could only be justified by our confidence that we shall, sooner or later, be privileged to see the overthrow of militarism in every part of the world. We hold no brief for Mrs. Annie Besant, nor do we see eye to eye with her in reference to the details of any likely political reconstruction in India after the war. Besides, she, with her world-wide following and personal resourcefulness, is well able to look after herself.

Still, maintaining as we do that the most crushing defeat of Germany can only be inflicted by the elimination of the Prussian mentality from every sphere of government, we are considerably pained to find that even during the course of this war of liberation, forces of reaction should raise their heads in India and menace India's peaceful evolution. We have yet to learn some of the atendant circumstances which might justify such a dangerous measure as has been issued against Mrs. Besant, Professor Arundale, and Mr. Wadia, and involves an almost complete extinction of the freedom of speech, of writing, and even of selecting their place of residence.

The flower of Britain's manhood are today dying for Belgian independence, and surely we shall be stultifying ourselves should we maintain that we can consistently deny to India even a small residium of what we belligerently demand for Belgium and Serbia. The cause of [illegible] international, and the sphe[illegible] is world-wide, from which w[illegible] ably exclude India under [illegible]

We quite recognise that [illegible] of Indian opinion which [illegible] that the present mom[illegible] launching a vast a[illegible] scheme for Indi[illegible] the Empire. B[illegible] political party [illegible] demanding [illegible] approached [illegible] which Ind[illegible] made nec[illegible] autocratic [illegible] countenan[illegible] new visio[illegible] Imperialist[illegible]

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

at last, and under pressure from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, the Commander-in-Chief appointed the Vincent-Bingley Commission, their original terms of reference were so drawn as to exclude them from inquiring into the breakdown after Ctesiphon. But at the suggestion of the Vincent-Bingley Commission, their terms of reference were extended, and their striking account of the sufferings of the wounded after Ctesiphon finally enabled the truth to break through the tough veil of official reticence.

INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Commission make a number of recommendations of a minor character with a view to improving the efficiency of the Indian Army Medical Service in war time and generally improving the standard of medical provision for the troops in India. There is urgent necessity for a thorough reform by the Indian Government of the whole system upon which their medical services are based. Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General, Army Medical Services at the War Office, stated:—"I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the medical arrangements connected with the Army in India have been for years and years most disgraceful. I say that with a full sense of responsibility. I have served for many years in India. I have not been there for some time now, but in my opinion things are not better than they were. Anything more disgraceful than the carelessness and want of attention with regard to the sick soldier in India it is impossible to imagine."

The medical provision for the troops in Mesopotamia has, however, improved since April, 1916. Sanitation and the prevention of disease are now properly organized, and appliances of all kinds are being continually improved, as better transport facilities on the Tigris distribute the necessary machinery and apparatus. Altogether the public may be assured that a new spirit exists in the medical command in Mesopotamia.

MEDICAL FINDINGS.

The medical provision for the Mesopotamia Campaign was from the beginning insufficient; by reason of the continuance of this insufficiency there was a lamentable breakdown, causing severe and unavoidable suffering to the sick and wounded after the battle of Ctesiphon and the battles in January, 1916; there was amelioration in March and April, 1916; but since then the improvement has been continual, until it is reasonable to hope that now the medical provision is satisfactory. The main deficiencies were in river hospital steamers, medical *personnel*, river transport, and ambulance land transport.

A grave responsibility for that part of the suffering which resulted from avoidable circumstances rests with the Senior Medical Officer of the Force, Surgeon-General G. H Hathaway, who did not represent with sufficient promptitude and force the needs of the services for which he was responsible, and in particular failed to urge the necessity for adequate and suitable transport for the sick and wounded with that insistency which the situation demanded. Sir John Nixon was throughout solicitous as to the condition of the wounded. His main mistake was to rely too absolutely on the statements made to him by Surgeon-General Hathaway; to that extent he may be blamed.

The officer directly responsible for the deficiencies of medical provision in Mesopotamia is, however, the Director of Medical Services, India. This appointment was held by Surgeon-General Sir William Babtie up to June, 1915, and afterwards by Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece. Sir William Babtie was an officer of ability and knowledge, but he did not bring these qualities sufficiently to bear upon the task before him. He accepted obviously insufficient medical provision without protest, and without any adequate effort to improve it. He cannot, therefore, be held blameless. Surgeon-General MacNeece was an officer thoroughly desirous of fulfilling the duties assigned to him; but he was a man of advancing years and diminishing strength, unequal to the position he was called upon to fill, and his administration showed no signs of the vigour and efficiency that were required.

The Home Government agreed with the Indian Government in limiting the general military preparations of India before the war in the interests of retrenchment, and provision was accordingly not made for such an expedition as that to Mesopotamia. The limitation of medical preparation and the low standard of medical treatment in the Indian Army at the outbreak of war were the natural outcome of this policy.

The Secretary of State showed an earnest and continuous anxiety as to the condition of the wounded, and the only comment that can be made upon his procedure is that he did not fully utilize the official powers at his disposal for the purpose of disposing at an earlier period an investigation into the treatment of the wounded in Mesopotamia.

To Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, as Viceroy, belongs the general responsibility attaching to his position as the head of the Indian Government. In regard to the actual medical administration he showed throughout the utmost good will, but considering the paramount authority of his office, his action was not sufficiently strenuous and peremptory.

A more severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, who failed closely to superintend the adequacy of medical provision in Mesopotamia. He declined for a considerable time, until ultimately forced by the superior authority of the Viceroy, to give credence to rumours which proved to be true, and failed to take the measures, which a subsequent experience shows would have saved the wounded from avoidable suffering.

There has been misuse of official reticence as to medical defects and the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

Throughout the campaign (with insignificant exceptions) the executive and regimental medical officers and *personnel* have devoted themselves with unremitting kindness, zeal, and industry to the care of the sick and wounded with such means as were at their disposal.

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAMPAIGN.

The Commission comment on the system of divided responsibility during the period up to February, 1916, when the "policy" of the campaign was under the Secretary of State and its "management" under the Indian Government. Under this system a multiplicity of authorities had to be consulted: There were first the General Officer Commanding on the spot in Mesopotamia, then the Commander-in-Chief in India, then the Viceroy, then the Secretary of State for India with his Military Secretary, then the War Council with the Imperial Staff, and finally the Cabinet. Such a subdivision weakened the sense of responsibility of each authority consulted, and has made it very difficult accurately to apportion blame or credit. It was under this system that the administrative failures took place, and it was not until London took over the sole charge of the campaign in the spring of 1916, that there was any marked improvement in the management. The success since effected is a striking illustration of the all-importance of unity of control in time of war.

Moreover, under an arrangement entered into before the war, the War Office were responsible for the collection of intelligence with a view to possible military operations in Mesopotamia north of Basra, while India was responsible for collecting similar intelligence for Basra and the Persian Gulf. This delimitation of responsibility was not very logical, inasmuch as it was evident that Basra must become the base of any military operations in Mesopotamia from the Persian Gulf. The result was, that when the war came, plans of operations for a campaign in Mesopotamia north of Basra had not been prepared at Whitehall nor at Simla. When the Secretary of State ordered the expedition to start, Mesopotamia was "no man's child." The War Office was occupied with its own gigantic task at home, and India was preoccupied with fears of attacks on her frontier and of disaffection within her borders.

The Indian Government was at first lukewarm on a proposition which it did not originate, and demurred to sending necessary reinforcements. During the first months of the campaign the India Office was stimulating the Indian Government to greater exertion by ordering them to send out additional troops. As soon as the troops sent out amounted to two Divisions, then the *role* was reversed, and it was the Indian Government who were constantly pressing upon the Home authorities the necessity of advance. The advances to Kurna, to Amara, and to Kut, though put forward as necessary defensive operations, may have been partially prompted by ambition to capture Baghdad. At any rate, Simla and Whitehall were not pulling well together, and, up to the date of General Townshend's advance on Kut, no full and frank exchange of opinion seems to have taken place either as to the scope and aim of the expedition, or as to the preparation and expenditure necessary to ensure its success.

The Commission's findings as to the division of responsibility are:—

"The division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government, the former undertaking policy and the latter the management of the expedition, was, in the circumstances, unworkable. The Secretary of State, who controlled the policy, did not have cognizance of the capacity of the expedition to carry out the policy. The Indian Government, who managed the expedition, did not accompany developments of policy with the necessary preparations, even when they themselves proposed those developments. The scope of the objective of the expedition was never sufficiently defined in advance, so as to make each successful move part of a well-thought-out and matured plan."

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CONTROL.

There is a Military Department at the India Office under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, and with whose advice he controls and decides the general military policy of India, but this department is not organized for the purpose of directly managing a campaign. It was, however, through the instrumentality of this Department that the Mesopotamian Campaign was started, and its policy controlled by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State is also criticized for exercising his control through "Private" telegrams, which do not come before the Councils of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, are not necessarily communicated to the officials, and have not the mandatory character of public telegrams. A large number—if not the larger proportion—of the telegrams quoted in the Report referring to the advance on Baghdad are marked "Private." One of the most important of these private telegrams, conveying new and serious information as to the possible concentration of 60,000 Turkish troops near Baghdad, was, in consequence of its being marked "Private," not filed in the Military Department in India, and was not transmitted to Sir John Nixon in Mesopotamia. The use by Mr. Chamberlain of "Private" telegrams and letters instead of official dispatches is considered to have delayed investigation and remedial measures in regard to the treatment of the sick and wounded. The great increase in the use of "Private" methods of communication by the Secretary of State and Viceroy tends to dispossess their Councils of their statutory powers.

The Commission conclude:—

"If the Councils of the Secretary of State and Viceroy are to be dispossessed of their old powers, such a change should be effected openly under an Act of Parliament, and not by a change in the internal procedure of the India Office."

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL.

The Viceroy's Council was not sufficiently consulted in regard to the campaign, which was, in fact, conducted solely by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India. The control of the expedition was narrowed down to control by two high officials, both heavily charged with many other anxious and pressing duties, and both permanently stationed in localities which had little, if any, private or personal touch with the forces campaigning in Mesopotamia. Moreover, all criticism or suggestions for reform from subordinates was strongly resented. When General Cowper, A.Q.M.G. in Mesopotamia, energetically represented the need for more river transport in January, 1916, the Commander-in-Chief, at the Viceroy's instigation, telegraphed:—

Please warn General Cowper that if anything of this sort occurs, or I receive any more querulous or petulent demands for shipping, I shall at once remove him from the force, and will refuse him any further employment of any kind.

When Major Carter represented to Sir John Nixon the condition of the wounded after Ctesiphon, General Cowper says:—

I threatened to put him under arrest, and I said that I would get his hospital ship taken away from him for a meddlesome, interfering faddist.

RETRENCHMENT IN INDIA.

As already explained, the policy of economy had prevailed in India during the years of peace before the war. When war broke out the Indian Government appear to have wished to continue this policy. Their net military expenditure for the year 1914-15 was actually nearly £50,000 less than the estimate which had been made for that year before war was declared, and on the assumption that expenditure would be on a peace basis. In introducing the Indian Financial Statement for 1915-16, Sir W. Meyer, the Finance Member, stated:—"Our chief economy occurs under the Military Services," and, though the war had already been waging for more than eight months, he budgeted for a military expenditure half a million less than the corresponding expenditure for the previous year.

It has been argued that India had no cause to be sparing in expenditure on her overseas expeditions, because the Imperial Government had agreed to bear all cost of the expeditions above the normal cost to India of the troops despatched. But the Commission were informed that the Finance Department frequently demurred to proposed new war expenditure in the fear lest such expenditure should persist after the war, and becomes a charge upon India, and it was a similar motive which influenced the financial officials in their dealing with Sir J. Nixon's demand for a railway.

The official atmosphere of economy had its effect on the officers engaged in the campaign. "It is not unnatural that military and medical officers thought they were best discharging their duty to the Government by keeping down demands, by 'carrying on' as best they could without incurring fresh expenditure, and by discouraging their subordinates from pressing new ideas or ideals which, though undoubtedly beneficial to the service for which they are responsible, would entail, at any rate at the outset, additional expenditure."

Thus the atmosphere and influence of economy continued at Simla long after the war broke out, and there are indications of a reluctance on the part of the Indian Government to recognize the indisputable fact that war meant extra expenditure. They seemed to have struggled hard to carry on war upon a peace budget, and it is hardly open to doubt that this tendency was one of the causes of the inadequate expenditure incurred, and the lack of provision made for the wants of the Mesopotamia Expedition during the first 16 months of its operations.

FAULTY INDIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Indian Military Administration concentrates in one person the two offices of Commander-in-Chief and Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. It follows that, especially in time of war, the Commander-in-Chief is unable to perform adequately his duties as Commander-in-Chief on account of the onerous claims of his duties as Military Member. Thus Sir Beauchamp Duff never visited Mesopotamia, or Bombay, the port of embarkation to and disembarkation from Mesopotamia. In his exercise of control he relied exclusively on such official reports as reached him at Simla or Delhi. The effect of this aloofness is illustrated by the incredulity of Simla as to the Medical breakdown in Mesopotamia. Lord Hardinge writes to the Secretary of State on February 18, 1916, "I may mention here that I have at last succeeded in convincing the military authorities that the medical arrangements up the Tigris are as bad as can be." A severer comment could not have been made upon the isolation and ignorance of those primarily responsible for the treatment of the wounded. Bombay, Calcutta, London, the Houses of Parliament, and private individuals, both in India and England, were all cognizant of what was going on. Simla and Delhi alone were unmoved.

But if there was over-centralization at the head of the military administration, there remained a cumbrous dualism below. The Departments of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member though under the same individual, are kept separate and distinct, and they are separately maintained in order to give substance to the fiction that one person is two persons. The Commander-in-Chief, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, may think and order something in his Department which in his subsequent capacity as Military Member in another Department he may like to unthink and counter order. The procedure under this unique form of military administration results in great delay in dealing with new proposals relating to the Army.

Official evidence of an amusing nature is quoted to show that important proposals may have to go through eighteen or twenty processes of examination and "minuting" before they are finally agreed to or rejected. Though this lengthy procedure was modified during the war, yet many witnesses bore testimony to the inordinate dimensions attained by minute-writing, check and counter check, and the reference backward and forward of papers and proposals in the administrative departments of the Army. The present system urgently requires simplification and acceleration. It is difficult under it to ascertain where responsibility begins and ends, whilst the waste of time and energy involved must operate detrimentally to efficient administration.

The attempt in India to control and regulate the wants of the expedition from Simla was an administrative mistake, and representatives of the Headquarter Staff with wide powers should from the first have been stationed at Bombay, the port of embarkation and disembarkation to and from Mesopotamia.

The Commander-in-Chief himself, or his representatives acting as *liaison* officers, should from time to time have visited Mesopotamia with a view to keeping the Headquarters Staff in touch with the needs of the expedition. In consequence of such want of touch, the Military Authorities at Simla did not appreciate or realize the difficulty of campaigning in Mesopotamia, and from such lack of knowledge failed to make sufficient provision for surmounting the difficulties and drawbacks.

MILITARY REFORM NEEDED.

The Commission were not specially directed to make recommendations, but under this heading are the following suggestions:—

1. The combination of the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India and Military Member of Council cannot adequately be performed by any one man in time of war, and the existing organization is at once over-centralized at its head, and cumbrous in its duality below.

2. The aim of administrative reform in India should be a devolution of responsibilities and duties from the over-centralized bureaucracy of the Supreme Government at Simla.

3. Changes should be made in the Indian Military Administration enabling the Commander-in-Chief adequately to perform his duties as such.

4. The Secretary of State should inquire into the system of promotion of British Officers in India, the system of reserves for native troops, and certain other questions which have been brought before the Commission.

CENSURE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Commission differentiate between the error of judgment shown by the Indian Government in their advocacy of the advance to Baghdad, which might have happened in any campaign, and their failure adequately to minister to the wants of the forces employed in Mesopotamia.

"This failure," they say, "was persistent and continuous, and practically covered the whole of the period during which the Indian Government were entrusted with the management of the expedition. With the knowledge of the facts which we now posses and of the extent and scope of the preparations of the War Office since they undertook the management of the campaign, it is impossible to refrain from serious censure of the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of their preparations and for the lack of readiness to recognize and supply deficiencies. They ought to have known, and with proper touch with the expedition they could have known, what were its wants and requirements. It is true that their military system was cumbrous and inept. It was, however, within the power of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to have established a more effective procedure and a closer touch with the expedition itself."

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

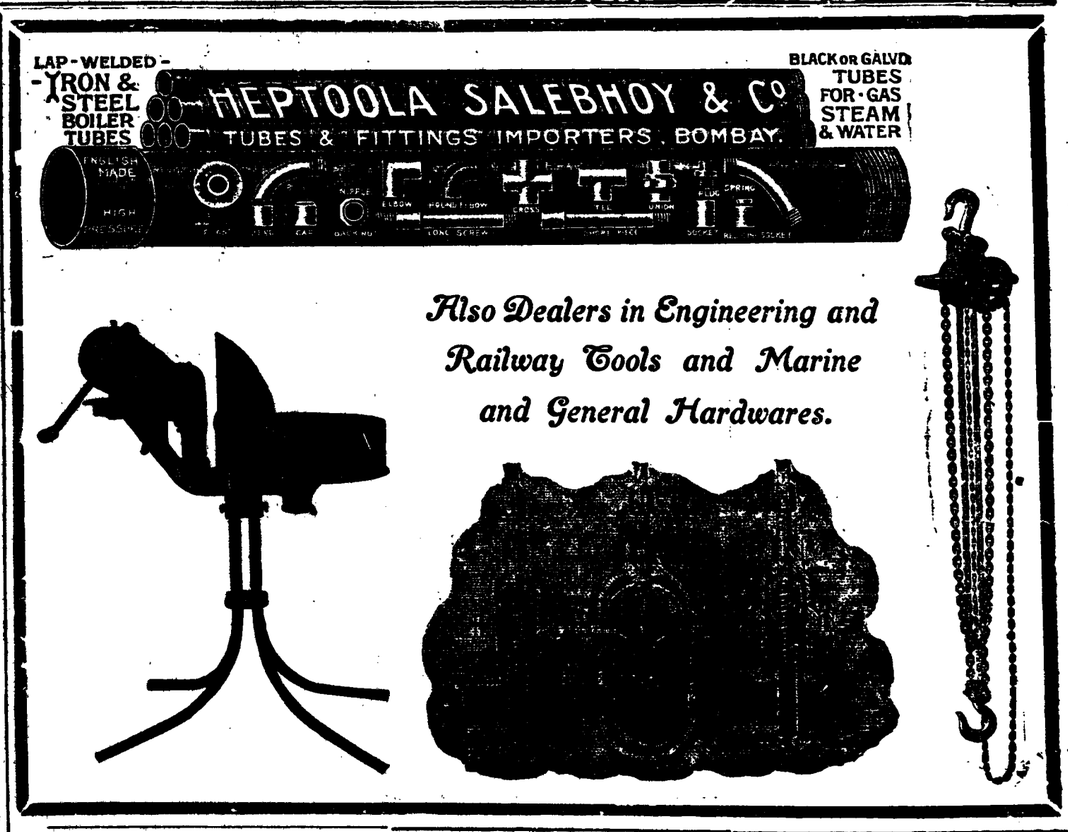
Except for a few months during which there were serious setbacks, the success of the campaign, as a whole, has been remarkable.

"Up to the date of the advance on Baghdad continuous victory had been achieved. During the last few months the Force has resumed its career of victory. We are of opinion—reviewing the operations as a whole—that it may now be truly asserted that, in the many parts of the world in which the Allied forces have been engaged, no more substantial results or more solid victories have been achieved than those won by the gallantry of the British and Indian Armies on the stricken plains of Mesopotamia."

COMMANDER WEDGWOOD'S REPORT.

Commander Wedgwood's Report, a document of 12 pages, gives no account of the operations or deficiencies in Mesopotamia. It is almost entirely devoted to the attitude of the Indian Government to the war in general, and to the thesis that Lord Hardinge and General Sir Beauchamp Duff "showed little desire to help and some desire actually to obstruct the energetic procedure of the war." Commander Wedgwood stigmatizes this attitude as unpatriotic, and declares that it has been a calamity to England. He entirely divests everybody in Mesopotamia and England from blame for the failures in Mesopotamia, and places the whole of such blame on two Indian Officials, the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, and the Commander-in-Chief Sir Beauchamp Duff. As to this the Commission say:—

"We do not think the evidence before us justifies attaching to Lord Hardinge and Sir Beauchamp Duff alone the blame for the mistakes and shortcomings connected with the Mesopotamia Expedition. We have given reasons for a wider, and, in our judgment, a more equitable apportionment of responsibility.


LAP-WELDED
IRON & STEEL BOILER TUBES
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co
TUBES & FITTINGS IMPORTERS. BOMBAY.
BLACK OR GALVD TUBES FOR GAS STEAM & WATER
ENGLISH MADE

Also Dealers in Engineering and Railway Tools and Marine and General Hardwares.

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get ROSE'S —there are many imitations.

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Fortifies the System against disease, restores the tissues after illness and invigorates without reaction.

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY

SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

BURGOYNE'S SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.

Specify "Burgoyne's."

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.

EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta,

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,

Benares City.

[redacted] pleasure in testifying to [redacted]ct of your Asthma Speci[redacted]edicine to the full term [redacted]m glad to say that I [redacted]e from the trouble[redacted]ed malady. [redacted] of the disease [redacted]fect sleep at [redacted]tter the use [redacted] trouble[redacted]m child[redacted]air trial [redacted]sings of [redacted]IM, [redacted]gist-ate.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild-forms of Plague

USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re. 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE, (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless nights the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.

3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.

1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

28, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

Milk Chocolate

"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"

JUST RECEIVED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8. Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

15 CHARACTERS

Our Kamshastra, a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity, is published in 15 principal languages. A copy of it is sent even post free. Write mentioning your language to Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SNOW

For Your Best Ice Cream

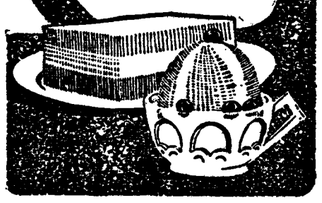
Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of coy crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.

HUMMUM STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.



INDIA'S FAVOURITE

ORIENTAL SOAPS

The best Summer Soaps:—

Khuskhus, Bakul, Jasmine, Khus, Bel, Diamond and Lavender.

Particulars from

THE ORIENTAL SOAP FACTORY

Goabagan, CALCUTTA.

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. 1application monthly is suffieient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy. simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

MEDICATED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Means Badam Pak it contains Almonds. Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases. Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kiudly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,

Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

Kaji's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The monsoon has been weak in the Peninsula, but strong in the north-east of India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, north-west Frontier Province and Rajputana and local in United Provinces, east Central Provinces and west coast of the peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Toungoo and Myitkyina three inches, Mandalay and Lashio one and a half, Bhamo four, Maymyo one, Chittagong and Darjeeling two, Hazaribagh seven, Gorakhpur one and a half, Benares three, Multan a half, Ajmer two, Mount Abu six Pendra one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab and North-west Frontier Province.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.64in. and Delhi 0.19in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.14in., Jhansi 0.40in. and Allahabad 0.76in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.30in. Ajmer 1.87in. Jaipur 0.16in. and Mount Abu 5.62in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.59in. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.12in. and Ratnagiri 0.39in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Belgaum has had 0.24in. and Nizamabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula, but is still fairly active in north-west India. Rainfall has been fairly general in Rajputana and local in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Isolated light showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Rajputana and the United Provinces and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Bombay Decca...

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 8 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.674	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.8	Deg.
Wet-Bulb Thermometer	77.9	"
Dew-Point	76 3	"
Relative Humidity of Air	0.824	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 6	"
Minimum ..... do.	79.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	199	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.07	"
Do. year	30 87	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Aug.	0.07	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Gauge.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Gauge.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	2	m 10 52	28 6	2	m 3 52	13 4
		10 40a	27 1		4 55a	13 4
Fri.	3	m 11 24	29 6	3	m 4 44	14 9
		11 24a	28 0		5 38a	17 2
Sat.	4	m 0 15a	30 1	4	m 5 32	14 6
					6 20a	16 2
Sun.	5	m 0 23	28 7	5	m 6 18a	14 8
		0 55a	30 3		7 1a	16 6
Mon.	6	m 1 10	28 10	6	m 7 2	15 4
		1 24a	29 10		7 43a	15 3
Tues	7	m 1 58	28 7	7	m 7 48	16 5
		2 14a	29 1		8 27a	15 5
Wed	8	m 2 49	27 11	8	m 8 37	17 9
		2 55a	28 0		9 14a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13m.
3 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.
4 (Saturday)	6h. 16m	7h. 12m.
5 (Sunday)	6h 17m.	7h. 12m.
6 (Monday)	6h 17m.	7h. 11m.
7 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
1 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd August, 1917 was 29.880 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

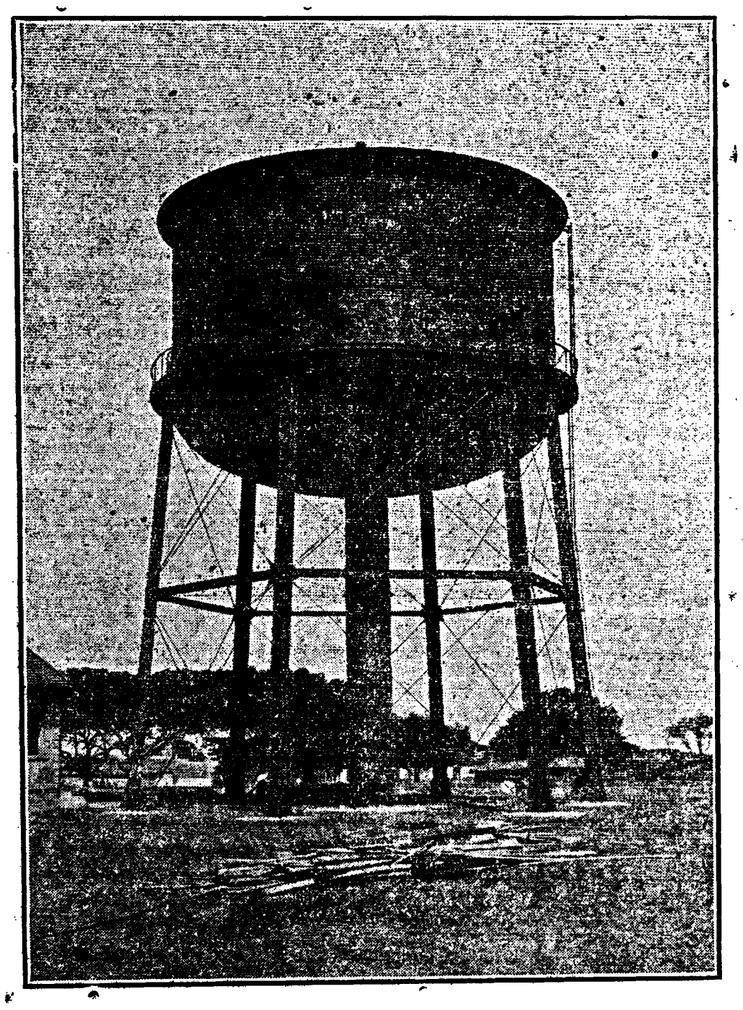
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers. Bombay



STEEL TANK AND TOWER FOR DEVANGERE WATER WORKS

150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.

MANUFACTURED AND ERECTED BY US FOR MYSORE STATE

WE CAN SUPPLY

STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS

BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,

STEEL AND CAST IRON TANKS

&c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

Jacobs Circle

BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI

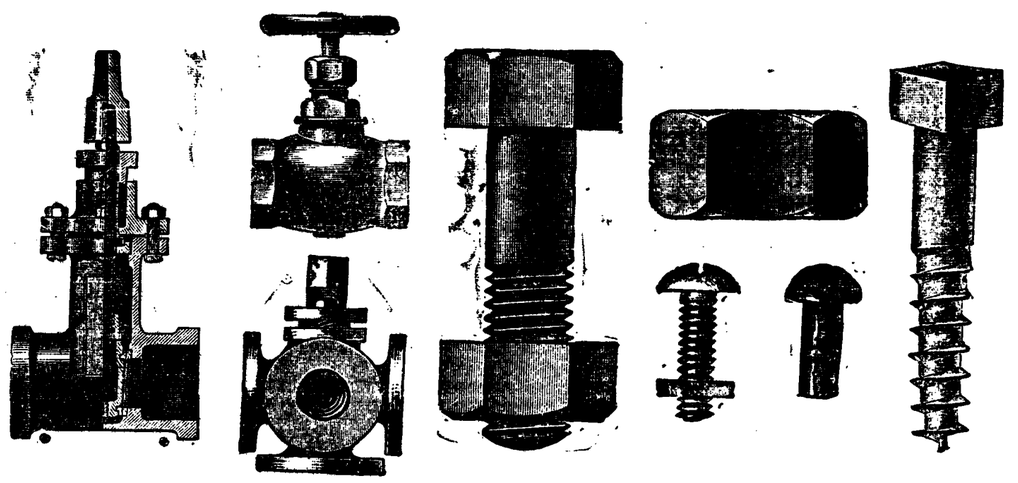
SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.

Office and Showroom:— ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY

WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.



"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

Just Received

ROGER AND GALLET

L. T. PIVER'S

Perfumery, Face Powders, Lotions, Hair Creams, S...

PRICES MODERATE.

Upcountry orders by V. V. P.

BOMBAY PERFUMER...

Hornby Road, BO...

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, f... Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Ma...